Historical Society


# Shakopee Argus.

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## POET'S CORNER.

### A Soldier's Musings.

BY JAMES G. SHAW.

Oh! twine no wreath upon my grave,
Nor plant a single flower;
Nor leave a record that might save
My memory by its power;
A simple tear is all I crave
To glisten on my tomb—
Such tribute offered to the brave
Speaks more than floral bloom.

And if in battle low I'm laid,
I still would wish to save,
Within the breast of one dear maid,
My memory from the grave;
Then like a gem in darksome cell,
That brightens all around,
Remembrance in her heart will dwell
Of me when in the ground.

When Winter's blast has seared the leaf,
And nipped the blooming flower,
Spring comes with beauties bright but brief
To charm us for the hour:
So Life, when nipped by Winter's frost,
In Spring-tide will be forgot,
And I, when to this world am lost
Will be remembered not.

But if in soft-ty once again
Perchance my home I see,
A tear of joy will sooth the pain
Of absence felt for me;
And whatsoever may betide,
The boon I only crave
Will sparkle at the welcome back
Or gem the soldier's grave.

## SELECT STORIES.

### THE OLD MAN'S STORY.

I shall never forget the commencement of temperance reform. I was a child at the time, of some ten years of age. Our home had every comfort, and my parents idolized me, their child. Wine was often on the table and both my father and mother frequently gave it to me in the bottom of the glass.

One Sunday at church a startling announcement was made to our people. I knew nothing of its purport, but there was much whispering among the men. The pastor said the next evening there would be a meeting, and an address upon the evils of intemperance in the use of alcholic drinks. He expressed himself ignorant of the object of the meeting and could not say what course it would be best to pursue in the matter.

The subject of the meeting came up at our table after the service, and I questioned my father about it with all the curious eagerness of a child. The whispers and words which had been dropped in my hearing clothed the whole affair with a great mystery to leave the strange thing.

My father merely said that it was some plan to unite State and Church.

The night came, and groups of people gathered on the tavern steps, and heard the jest and the laugh, and saw drunken men reeling out of the bar-room. I urged my father to let me go; but he at first refused. Finally, thinking it would be an innocent gratification of my curiosity, he put on his hat, and we passed across the green to the church. I remember well how the people appeared as they came in, seeming to wonder what kind of an exhibition was to come off.

In the corner was the tavern-keeper, and around him a number of friends.

For an hour the people of the place continued to come in, until there was a fair house-full. All were intently watching the door, wondering what would appear next. The pastor stole in, and took a seat behind a piller under the gallery, as if doubtful of the propriety of being in church at all.

Two men finally came in, and went to the altar, and took their seats. All eyes were fixed upon them, and a general stillness pervaded the house.

The men were unlike in appearance, one being short, thick set in build, the other tall and well formed. The younger had the manner and dress of a clergyman, a full, round face, and a quiet, good natured look, as he leisurely looked around the audience. But my childish interests were all in the old man.

His broad, deep chest, and unusual height looked giant-like as he strode up the aisle. His hair was white, his brow was deeply seemed with furrows, and around his handsome mouth lines of calm and touching sadness. His eyes were black and restless, and kindled as the tavern-keeper uttered a low jest aloud. His lips were compressed, and a crimson flush came and went over his pale check. One arm was off above the elbow, and there was also a wide scar over the right eye.

The younger finally arose and stated the object of the meeting and asked if there was a clergyman present to open with a pr yer.

Our pastor kept his seat, and the speaker himself made a short prayer, and then made a short address, at the conclusion calling upon any one present to make remarks.

The pastor arose under the gallery, and attacked the positions of the speaker, using the arguments so often heard, and concluded by denouncing those engaged in the new movement as meddlesome fanatics, who wished to break up the time honored usuages of good society, and injure the business of respectable men. At the conclusion of his remarks, the tavern-keeper and his friends got up a cheer, and the current of feeling was evidently against the strangers and their plan.

While the pastor was speaking, the old man fixed his dark eye upon him, and leaned forward to hear every word.

As the pastor took his seat, the old man arose his tall form towering in its symmetry, and his chest swelling as he inhaled his breath through the thin dilated nostrils. To me, at that time, there was something awe-inspiring and grand in the appearance of the old man, as he stood with his full eye upon the audience his teeth shut hard, and a silence like that of death all through the house.

He bent his gaze upon the tavern-keeper, and that peculiar eye lingered and kindled for more than half a minute.

The scar grew red on his forehead, and beneath the heavy eyebrows his eyes glittered and glowing as those of a serpent. The tavern keeper quailed before that searching glance and I felt relieved when the old man withdrew his gaze. For a moment he seemed lost in in thought, and then in a low, tremulous tone commenced There was a depth in that voice, a thrilling pathos and sweetness, which riveted every heart in the house before the first period was rounded. My father's attention had become fixed on the speaker with an interest I had never before seen him exhibit. I can but briefly remember the substance of what the old man said, though the scene is as vivid before me as any I ever saw.

"My friends!—I am a stranger in your village, and I trust I may call you friend. A new star has arisin, and there is hope in the dark night which hangs like a pall of gloom over our country."

With a thrilling depth of voice, the speaker continued:

"Oh, God, Thou who lookest with compassion upon the most erring of earth's children, I thank thee that a brazen serpent has been lifted, upon which the drunkard can look and be healed; that a beacon has burst out upon the darkness which surrounds him, which shall guide back to honor and Heaven the bruised and weary wanderer."

It is strange what power there is in some human voices. The speaker was slow and measured but a tear trembled in every word, and before I knew why, a tear dropped upon my hand, followed by others, like rain drops. The old man brushed one from his own eyes, and continued:

"Men and Christians! you have just heard that I am a vagrant and a fanatic. I am not. As God knows my own sad heart, I came here to do good. Hear me and be just.

I am an old man, standing alone at the end of life's journey. There is a deep sorrow in my heart, and tears in my eyes. I have journeyed over a dark and beaconless ocean, and all life's hopes have been wrecked, I am without friends, home, or kindred upon earth, and look with longing to the rest of the night of earth, without friends, kindred, or home. It was not so once.

No one could withstand the touching pathos of the old man. I saw a tear trembling on the lid of my father's eye, and I no longer felt ashamed, as I had done before, of my own.

"No, my friends, it was not so once. Away over the dark waves that have wrecked my hopes, there is a blessed light of happiness and home. I reach convulsively for the shrines of the household idols."

The old man seemed looking away through fancy upon some bright vision, his lips apart and his finger extended. I involuntarily turned in the direction where it was pointed, dreading to see some shadow invoked by its magic movements.

"I once had a mother; with her old heart crushed with sorrow she went down to her grave. I once had a wife—as fair, angel-hearted a creature as ever smiled in an earthly home; her eyes as mild as a summer sky, and her heart as faithful and true as ever guar ed and cherished a husband's love. Her blue eyes grew dim, as the floods of sorrow washed away their brightness. I once had a noble, a brave and beautiful boy, but he was driven out from the ruins of home, and my heart yearns to know if he yet lives. I once had a babe, a sweet tender blossom; but my hand destroyed it, and it liveth with One who loves children.

Do not be startled, friends; I am not a murderer in the common acceptation of the term. There is yet a light in my evening sky. A spirit mother rejoices over the return of her prodigal son. The wife smiles upon him who again turns back to virtue and honor. The child-angel visits me at nightfall, and I feel the hallowed tones of a tiny palm upon my feverish check. My brave boy if he lives, would forgive the sorrowing old man for the treatment which drove him into the world, and the blow that maimed him for life. God forgive me for the ruin I have brought upon me and mine.

He again wiped a tear from his eye. My father watched him with a strange interest, and a countenance unusually pale, as if excited by some strang emotion.

"I was a fanatic and madly followed the malign light which led me to ruin. I was a fanatic when I sacrificed my wife, children, happiness and home to the accursed demon of the bowl. I once adored the gentle being whom I injured so deeply.

I was a drunkard. From respectability and affluence. I plunged into degredation and poverty. I dragged my family down with me.—For years I saw her check pale, and her step grow weary. I left her alone, amid the wreck of her home idols, and rioted at the tavern. She never complained, yet she and her children were hungry for bread.

One New Year's night I returned late to my home. She was yet up, and sat shivering over the coals. I demanded food, but she burst into tears and told me there was none. I fiercely ordered her to get some. She turned her eyes sadly upon me, the tears falling fast from pale cheeks. At this moment the child in the cradle awoke, and sent up a famishing wail, startling the mother like a serpent's sting.

"We have no food, James—have had none for several days. I have nothing for the babe My once kind husband, must we starve?"

That sad, pleading face, and those streaming eyes maddened me, and I—yes I struck her a fierce blow in the face, and she fell forward upon the hearth. The furies of hell boiled in my bosom, and with deeper intensity as I felt I had committed a wrong. I had never struck Mary before, but now some terrible impulse bore me on and I stopped as well as I could in my drunken state and clenched both hands in her hair.

"God of mercy, James!" exclaimed my wife as she looked up in my fiendish countenance, "you will not kill us—you will not harm Willie,' and she sprang to the cradle and grasped him in her embrace. I caught her again by the hair, and dragged her to the door, and as I lifted the latch the wind burst in with a cloud of snow. With a wild laugh I closed the door and turned button, her pleading moans mingling with the wail of the blast and the sharp cry of the babe. But my work was not complete.

I turned to the little bed where lay my elder son, and snatched him from his slumbers, and against his half awakened struggles opened the door and thrust him out. In the agony of fear he called to me by the name I was no longer fit to bear, and locked his fingers into my side pocket. I could not wrench that frenzied grasp away, and with the coolness of a devil as I was, shut the door against his arm, and with my knife severed it at the wrist."

The speaker ceased a moment and buried his face in his hands, as if to shut out some fearful dream, and his deep chest heaved like a storm-swept sea. My father had arisin from his seat, and was leaning forward, his countenance bloodless, and large drops standing out upon his brow. Chills crept back to my young heart, and I wished that I was at home. The old man looked up, and I never have beheld such mortal agony pictured upon a human face as there was on his.

"It was morning when I awoke, and the storm had ceased, but the cold was intense. I first secured a drink of water, and then looked to the accustomed place. As I missed her, for the first time a sense of some horrible nightmare began to dawn upon my wandering mind. I thought I had a fearful dream but I involuntarily opened the outside door with a shuddering dread. As the door opened the snow burst in, followed by the fall of something across the threshold, scattering the snow, and striking the floor with a sharp, bad sound. My blood shot like red-hot arrows through my veins and I rubbed my eyes to shut out the sight. It was—it—O God, how horrible! it was my own injured Mary and her babe frozen to ice! The ever true mother had bowed herself over the child to shield it, her own person stark and bare to the storm. She had placed her hair over the face of the child, and the sleet had frozen it to the white cheek. The frost was white in its half opened eyes and upon its tiny fingers. I know not what became of my brave boy."

Again the old man bowed his head and wept, and all that were in the house wept with him. My father sobbed like a child. In tones of low and heart-broken pathos, the old man concluded:

"I was arrested, and for long months raved in delirium. I awoke, was sentenced to prison for ten years, but no tortures could have been like those I endured with my own bosom. O, God, no—I am no fanatic. I wish to injure no one. But while I live, let me strive to warn others not to enter the dark path which has been so dark and fearful to me."

The old man sat down, but a spell as deep as that wrought by any wizard's breath, rested upon the audience. Hearts could have been heard in their beating, and tears could have been seen to fall. The old man then asked the people to sign the pledge. My father leaped from his seat and snatched at it eagerly. I had followed him, and as he hesitated a moment with the pen in the ink, a tear fell from the old man's eye on the paper.

"Sign it, sign it young man. Angels would sign it. I would write my name there ten thousand times in blood if it would bring my loved and lost ones back to me."

My father wrote "Mortimer Hudson." The old man looked, wiped his tearful eyes, and looked again, his face alternately flushed with a red and death-like paleness.

"It is—no, it cannot be—yet how strange," muttered the old man. "Pardon me, sir, but that was the name of my brave boy."

"My father trembled, and held up his left arm from which the hand had been severed.

They looked for a moment at each other's eyes, both reeled and gasped—

"My own injured son."

"My father!"

They fell upon each other's necks and wept until it seemed that their souls would grow and mingle into one. There was weeping in that church, and sad faces around me.

"Let me thank God for his great blessing which has gladdened my guilt-hardened soul," exclaimed the old man, and kneeling down he poured out his heart in one of the most melting prayers I ever heard. The spell was then broken, and all eagerly signed the pledge, slowly going to their homes as if loth to leave the spot.

The old man is dead, but the lesson he taught his grandchild on his knee, as his son went down without a cloud, will never be forgotten. His fanaticism has lost none of its fire in mymanhood's heart.

THE NECESSITY OF AMUSEMENT RECOGNIZED.—The Rev. James L. Corning, of Buffalo, has written a work entitled 'The Christian Law of Amusement,' wherein, among many most sensible things, he declares "there are many christian men and women worn out by dyspepsia and chronic melancholy, who could actually be trebled in value to the church and the world, if they could be persuaded to devote an hour every day to mirthful sport, just as scrupulously as they devote a given period to reflection and prayer."

The necessity of recreation is becoming more generally recognized, even in the soberest quarters. The Friend's *Intelligencer*, published in Philadelphia, makes the following observations:

We do not believe that the young people of the present day are more prone than they ever have been, to seek after amusement and recreation; but, with the increase of wealth, in our society, luxury and refinement, so called, have followed, bringing in their train, exciting, artificial and expensive amusements. It is not, therefore, by waging war against any one or more of those indulgences, that we shall convince the understanding of the young, for some of these are clear-sighted enough to discover that we who reprove them are very far from observing true simplicity in all things; but in the first place by containing ourselves with moderate acquisitions, which are the best barriers against the inroads of luxury and extravagance, and then by cultivating in our children a love for those simple, inexpensive and healthful recreations, in which old and young might participate and be mutua ly benefitted.

It is vain to ignore that part of our nature which impels us to seek relaxation and recreation, and causes in the young a desire of amusement, it is in recognizing it as a part of the work of the great Architect,—a *want* of our nature for which we are bound to make proper provision, that we can alone hope to win the young from those amusements which are hurtful, and lead them to those which are innocent, simple, and promotive of true enjoyment."

NATURES LESSONS OF RELIGION.—The following by J. G. Whittier, is instinct with such lessons of Religion as are patent to every eye in Nature's scenery, and audible to every earth all her voices. They will commend themselves to every reader.

There is a religion in every thing around us; a calm and holy religion in the unbreathing things of nature, which man would do well to imitate. It is a meek and blessed influence stealing as it were, unawares upon the heart. It comes—it has no terror, no gloom in its approaches. It has nothing to rouse up the passions: it is untrameled by the creeds and unshadowed by the superstitions of men. It in fresh from the hands of the Author, and glowing from the immediate presence of the great spirit which pervades and quickens it. It is written on the arched sky. It looks out from every star. It is among the hills and valleys of the earth; where the shrubless mountain top pierces the thin atmosphere of eternal winter, or where the mighty forest fluctuates before the strong waves of green foliage. It is spread out like a legible language upon the broad face of the unstooping ocean.

It is the poetry of heaven. It is this that uplifts the spirit within us, until it is tall enough to overlook the shadow of our place of probation: which breaks link after link the chain that binds us to mortiality; and which opens to imagination a world of spiritual beauty and holiness.

THE WIFE.—It needs no guilt to break the husband's heart. The absence of content, the muttering of spleen, the untidy dress and cheerless home, the forbidden scowl and desolate hearth—these and other nameless neglects, without a crime among them, have harrowed to the quick the heart's core of many a man, and planted there, beyond the reach of cure, the germ of dark despair. Oh! may woman, before the sight arrives, dwell on the recollections of her youth, and cherishing the dear idea of that tuneful time, awake and keep alive the promise she so kindly gave. And though she may be the injured, not the injuring one; the forgotten, not the forgetful wife; a happy allusion to the peaceful love, a kindly welcome to a comfortable home, a kiss of peace to pardon all the past, and the hardest heart that was ever locked in the breast of selfish man will soften to her charms and bid her live, as she had hoped, her years in matchless bliss—loved, loving, and content—the soother of the sorrowing hour, the source of comfort and the spring of joy.

## The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

SHAKOPEE, APRIL 5, 1862.

### The New Bills for Confiscation and Emancipation.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives having reported adversely upon all the confiscation and emancipation bills previously presented, a new set of measures comes before the House. Two minority reports have been introduced, one of them from Mr. Hickman, and the other from Messrs. Bingham and Wilson, of Iowa. The following are digests of these new propositions:

1. Mr. Hickman's report is in the form of a joint resolution:

*Whereas*, The power of Congress to confiscate the property of rebels is undoubted, and the power of the President is ample. Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States, as Commander in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, can make use of all the means not incompatible with the laws of war to crush the said rebellion including the secure and final disposition of all the property of all engaged in the rebellion, including slaves; and, in the opinion of Congress, decided measures on the part of the Executive have already become necessary.

2. The minority report of Messrs. Bingham and Wilson covers two bills, one providing for "the capture and condemnation of enemy's property, and to indemnify the United States for expenses incurred in the suppression of rebellion; and the other "to manumit the slaves of all persons engaged in or abetting armed rebellion." The confiscation and emancipation clauses are thus separated.

The confiscation bill declares that all the real and personal property of armed rebels is lawful prize for the indemnification of the United States against the expenses of suppressing rebellion; and provides that the property so seized shall be condemned in the United States District Courts, and be sold, the proceeds to be deposited in the United States treasury.

The emancipation bill declares that every rebel found in arms against the government shall by that act forfeit all claims to the service or labor of any slave, and such slaves "are declared free and forever released from such servitude, anything in the laws of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding." Under the second section of this bill it is provided that any claimant of a slave must first prove his own loyalty.

### Speech of Parson Brownlow at Nashville.

Parson Brownlow was serenaded, and made a speech on the evening of the 17th, from the front of the St. Cloud Hotel, in Nashville.—We have the following report of it:

"GENTLEMEN—I am in a sad plight to say much of interest—too thoroughly incapacitated to you or myself. My throat has been disordered for the past three years, and I have been compelled to almost abandon public speaking. Last December I was thrust into an uncomfortable and disagreeable jail—for what? *Treason!* Treason to the bogus Confederacy; and the proofs of that treason were articles which appeared in the Knoxville *Whig* in May last, when the State of Tennessee was a member of the imperishable Union. At the expiration of four weeks I became a victim of the typhoid fever, and I was removed to a room in a decent dwelling, and a guard of seven men kept me company. I subsequently became so weak that I could not turn over in my bed, and the guard was increased to twelve men, for fear I should suddenly recover and run away to Kentucky. Becoming convalescent in a measure, I was removed to my former place of confinement. One day I was visited by some Confederate officers, who remarked, 'Brownlow, you should not be here. Take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate government, which will not only entitle you to a speedy release, but insure your protection.' 'Sir!' said I, 'before I would take the oath to support such a hell-forsaken institution, I would suffer myself to rot, or die with old age.'

"Why, my friends, these demagogues actually boast that the Lord is upon their side, and declare that God Almighty is assisting them in the furtherance of their nefarious project. In Knoxville and surrounding localities, a short time since, daily prayer meetings were held, wherein the Almighty was beseeched to raise Lincoln's blockade, and to hurl destruction against the Burnside expedition. Their prayers were partly answered—the blockade at Roanoke Island was most effectually raised; a reciprocal of their sacrilege divinely tendered.

"Gentlemen, I am no abolitionist, I applaud no sectional doctrines; I am a southern man, and all my relatives and interests are thoroughly identified with the South and southern institutions. I was born in the Old Dominion, my parents were born in Virginia, and they and their antecedents were all slaveholders. Let me assure you that the South has suffered no infringement upon her institutions; the slavery question was actually no pretext for this unholy, unrighteous conflict.—Twelve Senators from the cotton States, who had sworn to preserve inviolate the constitution framed by our forefathers, plotted treason at night—a fit time for such a crime—and telegraphed to their States dispatches advising them to pass ordinances of secession. Yes, gentlemen, twelve Senators swore allegiance in the day time, and unswore it at night. A short time since, I was called upon by a little Jew, who, I believe, is the Secretary of War of the bogus Confederacy. He threatened to hang me, and I expected no more mercy from him than was shown by his illustrious predecessors towards Jesus Christ. I entered into a long correspondence with this specimen of expiring humanity, but, from mercy or forgetfulness on their part, I was permitted to depart with all my documents in my little valise, which I hope to publish at no distant day.—Gentlemen, when I started on my perilous journey, I was sore distressed in mind, and exceedingly so in body. But the moment my eyes encountered the pickets of the Federal army my depression decreased, and returning health seemed suddenly to invigorate my physical constitution.

"Gentlemen, secession is played out—the dog is dead—the child is born, and his name is Jeff. Davis, Jr.

"My throat distresses me to such an extent that I must decline further remarks this evening, but shall make myself heard upon the next convenient occasion, which will probably be ere the next termination of the present week."

### Com. Dupont's Operations on the Coast of Florida.

JACKSONVILLE AND SAN AUGUSTINE IN THE POSSESSION OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

Com. Dupont, in a dispatch to the Navy Department, dated off San Augustine, Florida, March 13, states that on the 17th, after having dispatched a division of his squadron to hold Brunswick, under command of Commodore Gordon, he "organized another squadron of light vessels, embracing the four regular gunboats Ottawa, Seneca, Pembina and Huron, with the Isaac Smith and Ellen, under Lieutenant Commanding Stevens, to proceed without delay to the mouth of the St. Johns River, cross, if possible, its difficult and shallow bar, feel the forts if still held, and push on to Jacksonville—indeed to go as far as Palatka, eighty miles beyond, to reconoitre and capture river steamers."

OCCUPATION OF JACKSONVILLE.

Lieut. Stevens, in a dispatch to Com. Dupont dated off Jacksonville, March 13, says:

"We succeeded in reaching Jacksonville without difficulty, and at every house, save one, found evidences of peaceful demonstrations, and returning reason. On our arrival at this place the corporate authorities, thro' S. L. Burritt, Esq., came off with a flag of truce, and gave up the town. From conversation with intelligent citizens I find that the inhabitants are seeking and waiting for the protection of our flag; that they do not fear us, but their own people; and from the occupation of this important point I am satisfied, if our opportunities are improved, great results will follow. Many of the citizens have fled, many remain, and there is reason to believe most of them will return. I have just heard the municipal government has been restored."

A later dispatch from Com. Dupont, dated San Augustine, March 15, contains the following additional information from Jacksonville:

"Further information from the St. John's River is satisfactory. The burning of the valuable mills and lumber, with the fine hotel at Jacksonville, and the house of Mr. Robinson, a Union man, was by order of the Gen. Trapier, who, after ingloriously flying with his forces from the town, with every considerable means of defence at hand, sent a large detachment back for this incendiary purpose on discovering that our gunboats had not been able, on their first arrival, to cross the bar."

THE ANCIENT CITY OF SAN AUGUSTINE.

After having dispatched the squadron for Jacksonville, Com. Dupont left Fernandina for San Augustine, where he arrived on the 11th. He says:

"I immediately sent on shore Commander C. R. P. Rodgers with a flag of truce, having reason to believe that, if there were any people on this coast likely to remain in their houses, it would be at St. Augustine. I inclose Commander Rodgers' most interesting report, which I am sure the Department will read with satisfaction. The American flag is flying once more over that old city, raised by the hands of its own people, who resisted the appeals, threats and falsehoods of their leaders, though compelled to witness the carrying off of their sons by the flying enemy. This gives us possession of a second national fort of strength and importance."

DISTINGUISED IRISH SOLDIERS.—At the celebration of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, on St. Patrick's Day, at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, Judge Daley, the President of the Society, said:

The Irish race, with the physical courage that belongs to them, and with the deep devotion inspired by their love for the government under which they have increased and prospered, are found throughout the North everywhere in arms for the national cause. They have staked upon it the highest thing that men can offer—their lives, and how they will respond when

Speake the trumpet's signal tone,
And the long line comes gleaming on,

may be answered in the language of General Scott. I asked him the other day if he could not be present on this occasion. He declined, owing to his present infirmities, but authorized me to say in his name, that he had seen a great many Irishmen in battle, and had never yet seen an Irishman turn his back upon a foe. "Sir," said he, "as they face their friends, so do they face their foes." As yet, the contingencies of this war have not afforded any opportunity for illustrating the capacity of the Irish race for high military command, but in European counties, where the trained soldier is a military necessity, it has been otherwise. Thus, in the very last war in Europe, the campaign of Louis Napoleon in Italy—the military celebrity of the first great battle was Maurice Patrick McMahon, Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta; and the next great contest, the battle of Solferino, was won by Marshal Neill, the lineal descendant of the O Neil who followed James II. to France.—And equally significant is it that the Austrian forces were led by Marshal Nugent, at the age of eighty, a native Irishman, born in the county of Westmeath.

ANOLITIONISM professes to feel great gratification that the President has, by his recent orders, taken the conduct of the war into his own hands. The first of these orders is dated January 27 1862 and if the President has taken the conduct of the war into his own hands, he must have done it at the date of his order. If the rebels have escaped from Centrexille and Manassas through mismanagement at Washington, the fault lies, then, with the President, and not with Gen. Mc Clellan. Does it not?

Has there ever been any thing more mesuly malignant than the abolition pursuit of Gen. McClellan? Is there any thing else on earth so mean as abolitionism? First, it insists that Gen McClellan was, on the 27th of January degraded from his command and in the next breath it holds him responsible for the subsequent inaciton of the army and for the escape of the rebel army of the Potomac. And while it holds him to this responsibility, and while it is forced to admit that he was the responsible General-in-Chief up to January 27, it scorns the idea that he has had any thing to do with the successful movements in the West.

We are quite content, as parties who have never, for a moment distrusted the abilities of Gen. McClellan, to await the course of events for the realization as otherwise of our anticipations concerning him. If he shall succeed as brilliantly as we hope, the country will know how to honor him, and it will know, too, how to heap confusion on his enemies.—*Chicago Times.*

A DISASTER IN THE EVACUATION OF COLUMBUS.—A terrible disaster befell the rebels in their evacuation of Columbus. The steamer Prince left that place on the 28th ult., crowded with rebel soldiery, on their way to New Madrid.—The boat was snagged and sunk in the shute, four miles above Hickman. She went down suddenly, the water being over her hurricane deck. Seventy-five soldiers are known to have perished. She had also on board 196 kegs of powder, and considerable flour and other provisions. Two immense water-tanks, used for supplying water for the troops on the Columbus bluffs, were on her hurricane deck. Many of her passengers succeeded in getting into the tanks as she went down, and were thus rescued from drowning. Nothing was saved from the wreck. The safe containing a large amount of Confederate money, was lost.

AN ARTILLERY OFFICER'S OPINION OF MCCLELLAN.—The N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* publishes an extract from a private letter received from an artillery officer in the army of the Potomac, "a zealous republican who has been for many years a personal acquaintance and friend of the senior editor of the New York *Tribune*." The writer says:

McClellan will yet prove himself to be the ablest general in the country. Let him who finds fault with him take musket or sword himself before he undertakes to dictate the manner of conducting armies. Had McClellan not first turned the enemy's flank, the rebels would have either held Manassas, or its capture would have cost us immense loss of life. And be assured *the enemy have not escaped*—they are driven only to weaker positions, and will yet be ours

WM. SMITH O'BRIEN.—The public will be gratified to learn that the law case affecting the property of Mr. Wm. Smith O'Brien, has ended in a manner not altogether unsatisfactory to that gentleman. The Lord Chancellor decided that the settlement effected by Mr. O'Brien in the latter part of last year is good in law, and that the deeds of 1848 are, therefore, nugatory for the future. It is due to the trustees to say that they did not plead against this arrangement, but, on the contrary, asked that it might, if possible, be held good. They might have done better than this, but it is pleasant to see that they did not do worse.—This termination of the affair will, we hope, relieve Mr. O'Brien's mind of many anxieties, and give to the evening of his life that domestic comfort which all all his countrymen, and all who admire moral worth, so greatly desire that he should enjoy.—*Dublin Nation.*

A CURIOUS COMPARISON, WE HOPE.—The correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal*, writing from Richmond on the 27th ult., does not hesitate to impeach the loyalty to the Confederacy of a number of the inhabitants of Richmond. He says:

"You recollect how the Paris *Moniteur* spoke of the landing of Napoleon on his return from Elba, and how it greeted his arrival in the capital. 'The Corsican monster has escaped!' 'The usurper has landed in France!' 'General Bonaparte is at Grenoble!' 'Napoleon is at Paris!' '*Vive l'Empereur!*'—Such would be the tone, I fear, of too many of the inhabitants of Richmond towards McClellan."

MORE MYSTERY.—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* learns from an "eminent naval architect" a remarkable fact, stated as follows:

He says that many months since he wrote a long letter to the Navy Department, containing plans and specifications for cutting down and armor-plating several of our large ships, and that by these very specifications, the Merrimac had been fitted out. He saw his very words and drawings in *Harper's Weekly* which contained a description of the Merrimac. He is, therefore, convinced that a copy of his letter must have been purloined from the Department and furnished the rebels.

OF NO CONSEQUENCE.—A correspondent of Auburn sends a copy of Seward's letter to a Philadelphia committee, declining the Presidency—under the apprehension that we had overlooked so important a subject. Not at all. We had seen and read the letter, but it was too transparent and too unimportant to require such notice. While we thank our friend for his kind attention, we agree with him that Seward's letter is a very weak device to keep himself before the public as a possible candidate in 1864.—*N. Y. Argus.*

CANADA.—The Canadian Parliament assembled on the 14th inst. The main questions of public interest are some supposed demands of the railroad interests; and a general bankrupt law. The Assembly organized by the election of Mr. Turcotte as Speaker a gentleman dentific to the railroad interests; and whatever those interests demand, whether consolidation of all Canada roads, or the special favors, will most probably be complied with. Something like $75 millions have been sunk in railroads there, and what can be saved is a question of some moment to those who have furnished the money.

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF SCOTT COUNTY.

J. L. MACDONALD, Editor.

SHAKOPEE, APRIL 5, 1862.

## Gen. McClellan Vindicated.

Through all the continued abuse that has been heaped upon Gen. McClellan, that gallant officer has earned for himself an enviable fame, for the manner in which he has persevered in the performance of his duty, regardless of the vindictive assaults of his enemies. He was charged with having opposed many of those movements of our armies, that have since resulted in glorious victories to the Union cause. Conspicuous among those movements, which it is alleged he opposed, was the Burnside expedition. But now it appears that that expedition was planned by General McClellan and that its success resulted from carrying out "the very minute instructions" which he gave General Burnside before leaving Annapolis! In his official report of the capture of Newbern, Gen. Burnside says:

I beg to say to the general commanding the army that I have endeavored to carry out the very minute instructions given me by him before leaving Annapolis, and thus far events have been singularly coincident with his anticipations. I only hope that we may in future be able to carry out in detail the remaining plans of the campaign. The only thing I have to regret is the delay caused by the elements.

We trust the enemies of Gen. McClellan will now cease their abuse. If they will but wait, they will soon learn, all that is wanted to condemn them and more fully vindicate McClellan, is time.

## The Irish Brigade.

In reply to many inquiries as to the whereabouts of the "Irish Brigade," commanded by Brigadier General Meagher; we would state that when last heard from, the Brigade was at Union Mill's, Va. The following extracts from the last letter, of "Gallowglass"—the regular "Brigade correspondent" of the *Irish American*—will be interesting to many of our readers:

Our next halt was at Union Mills—or, more correctly speaking, where the Union Mills were formerly. Here I write this. Bull Run washes the base of the hill upon which we have taken up our position. To our right is the old battle ground, whither many of the former members of the old 69th have gone to pay a visit, inspect the scene of their struggles in July last, pick up whatever mementoes of the fight they can come across, and scrutinize the spot upon which, in the Summer gone, they had fought, and in which many of their comrades lie buried. In front, following the direction of the track, you come to Manassas Junction. Along the way on the summits of the hills are earthworks of a rude and superficial description. The Junction itself is in ruins, Johnston having fired it before his final departure. The country about is covered with huts—of log and lumber—capable of accommodating an army of immense magnitude and numbers.—Every remnant indicates that the foe have been bountifully supplied with all things necessary for the comfort and sustenance of the men—much better in respect to quarters than the Northern people have been led to believe. They departed in a great hurry, which is evident from the fact of their leaving behind them considerable quantities of feed, fodder of various kind, eatables in quantity and first rate in quality.

This morning our tarrying place was the scene of a most interesting ceremony. The regiments being formed in square on their respective grounds. General Meagher, surrounded by his Staff, Messrs. Gosson, Hearne, Galwey, and Dr. Gilligan, read for each of them the inspiriting address issued by Major General McClellan to the Army of the Potomac. You can imagine how the reading of it—and such reading! was received. The wildest enthusiasm was evoked. Cheer upon cheer rang out for Generals McClellan, Sumner and Meagher. The Colonels of the Brigade received their share of the ovation, and the "Little Major" (Cavanagh) blushed when cheers were proposed and heartily responded to for the Leader of the Left Wing. The flight of the rebels, the near prospect of a fight, the sight of their General, whom they love so well, inspired the men with the most intense feeling of patriotism and valor, which only wants an occasion to exert and embody itself in deeds. *Au Revoir.*

MORE DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES.—The town and city elections which have lately taken place in New York, show conclusively that Democracy is in the ascendant, and the result also shows large Democratic gains.

The *Argus* says if anybody has been led to believe the absurd stories set afoot by the Republican press, about the disbanding and prostration of the Democratic party, the late vigorous movement at the town and city elections must have dissipated the delusion. Never, within our experience in political life, has the true spirit of Democracy been more fully aroused, or the purposes of conservative men more apparent, than at the present time.

The fearful peril in which the secessionists and the abolitionists have involved our institutions, has aroused the patriotism of the masses, and from all parts of the country comes up the cry for a restoration of the pure and sound constitutional doctrines of the old Democracy—for a return to the good old days, when the Government was administered upon a constitutional basis.

Returns from the counties of Alleghany, Broome, Cayuga, Cattaraugus, Clinton, Columbia, Dutchess, Erie, Lewis, Madison, Monroe, Otsego, Rensselaer, Ulster, Warren, Washington, Wyoming, Seneca, Genesee and Sullivan, give large Democratic victories and gains. The cities of Rochester and Utica have achieved splendid victories, and elected Democratic mayors and officers.

The Democrats of Bordentown, N. J., elected their entire ticket for town officers by an average majority of 200.

Mansfield, Burlington Co., has elected the Democratic candidates with a single exception. This town has not usually been Democratic.

THE CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.—The House Judiciary Committee have made a report on the Government Censorship of the Telegraph and the Press. They say that much of the complaint, justly made by the Press, proceeds from the want of proper qualification, a proper discrimination on the part of the Censor; that a great deal of matter has been suppressed unnecessarily, and that the affairs of the Censorship have been generally conducted in a loose and unsatisfactory manner. The report closes with a resolution which the Committee recommend for adoption, declaring that the Government should not interfere with the free transmission of intelligence by telegraph, when the same will not aid the enemy, except when it may become necessary to assume exclusive control of the telegraph for legitimate purposes, or to assert the right of priority in the transmission of its own dispatches.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The following table shows the number of members assigned to each State, according to the Consional apportionment bill just passed:

| | 1850. | 1860. | | 1860. | 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama, | 7 | 6 | Michigan, | 4 | 6 |
| Arkansas, | 2 | 3 | Minnesota, | 2 | 2 |
| California, | 2 | 3 | N. Hampshire, | 3 | 3 |
| Connecticut, | 4 | 4 | New Jersey, | 5 | 5 |
| Delaware, | 1 | 1 | New York, | 33 | 32 |
| Florida, | 1 | 1 | N. Carolina, | 8 | 7 |
| Georgia, | 8 | 7 | Ohio, | 21 | 19 |
| Illinois, | 9 | 14 | Oregon, | 1 | 1 |
| Indiana, | 11 | 11 | Pennsylvania, | 25 | 24 |
| Iowa, | 2 | 6 | Rhode Island, | 2 | 2 |
| Kansas, | 2 | 1 | South Carolina, | 6 | 4 |
| Kentucky, | 10 | 9 | Tennessee, | 10 | 8 |
| Louisiana, | 4 | 5 | Texas, | 2 | 4 |
| Maine, | 6 | 5 | Vermont, | 3 | 3 |
| Maryland, | 6 | 5 | Virginia, | 13 | 11 |
| Massachusetts, | 11 | 10 | Wisconsin, | 3 | 6 |
| Missi sippi. | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Missouri, | 7 | 9 | Total, | 239 | 241 |

This table is interesting as showing the rapid rise of the Northwestern States in power and influence. Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan, and Wisconsin, all gain largely in their representations. The older free States lose or barely maintain their old proportion. Of the Southern States, the only ones that gain are Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana. South Carolina's representation has fallen to four members.

NEGROES IN ILLINOIS.—The following is the article in the new constitution, which is submitted to the people of Illinois. How do the Abolitionists like it?

ARTICLE XVIII.

NEGROES AND MULATTOES.

SEC. 1. No negro or mulatto shall migrate to or settle in this State, after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 2. No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage, or hold office in this State.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this article.

Slavery has been abolished in the Dutch Islands. The following extract from the *Suriname Wheekblad* of February 15, indicates the chief features of the plan which has been adopted:

The slave question in the Dutch West India colonies has been settled. All slaves in those colonies will be set free on the 1st of July, 1863, under the following conditions: 1. Compensation of three hundred guilders for each slave—man, woman or child—to be paid to the owners. 2. Slaves to remain under apprenticeship on the estates for a term of three years, during which time they are to be paid wages for their work, half of such wages to accrue to Government.

A TRUTHFUL PRISONER.—A returned prisoner from Fort Warren speaks thus kindly of his host, in the New Orleans *Cresent*:

"While at Fort Warren our men were treated with great kindness. Colonel Dimmick was particularly kind; allowed the officers to buy uniforms and to get many necessary articles. The were also allowed to have the papers of the day. They were allowed to write as many letters as they wished through the northern States—only once a month to the South. Rations the same as their own. Privates were allowed all privileges inside the fort—political prisoners very narrow limits."

The same correspondent shows his honesty in the following: "As to the sentiment of the North there is but one feeling—*crushing out the rebellion.*"

MAKE THE AMEND.—We find the following in the Prescott *Journal*:

A Rebel Ex-Governor of Minnesota.—Brigadier General Henry H. Sibley, commander of the forces in New Mexico, was former y a leading Democratic politician in Minnesota, and a great favorite of the Pierce and Buchanan Administrations.

Our friend Taylor is entirely mistaken, and it is hardly necessary for us to ask him to make the amend.

Ex Governor Henry H. Sibley *at present*, resides at Mendota in this State, and is as true a Union man as there is in the State.

## The Coming Battle.

From the Chicago Tribune, 29th ult.

The next great battle will be at Corinth, Miss., which will decide if not the issue of the war, at least the fate of the Mississippi Valley. Corinth is in the extreme north-eastern corner of Mississippi, at the junction of the Mobile and Ohio with the Memphis and Charleston railroads. It is about twenty miles distant from Pittsburgh Landing, on the Tennessee river, where Gen. Grant's army is centered. Beauregard commands the rebel army, said to be 60,000 or 70,000 strong. Already the pickets of the two armies are within hailing distance of each other. Gen. Grant has a large force—the heroes of Donelson—and the *espirit du corps* is said to be admirable. Three divisions of General Buell's army—Nelson's, Thomas's and McCook's—have probably joined him by this time, as they had at last accounts made half the distance by march from Nashville. When the battle is given, therefore, there will be no great disparity in numbers. We have on our side such names as Grant, Smith, McClernard, Sherman, Thomas, McCook, Nelson, Law, Wallace and Hurlbut; while the rebels have Beauregard, Polk, Cheatham, etc. A victory at Corinth, gives us Memphis,—eighty miles distant—for all the fighting men of Memphis have come here to make the last determined effort. Memphis is our hands, Island No. 10 falls by its own weight. We shall take Island No. 10, therefore, by this movement on Memphis leaving the brave Commodore Foote to hoist the flag and bring away the prisoners.

RIVER NEWS FOR THIS SEASON.—The Northern Line Packet Company will run during the coming season as follows:

The Northerner, Hawk Eye, Sucker State, Canada, and William L. Ewing, will leave St. Louis for St. Paul on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, making three boats per week, from St. Louis to St. Paul.

The Pembina, Denmark, and Metropolitan, will leave St. Louis for Dubuque on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The Bill Henderson has been neatly repaired, and is now supplied with a French Cabin. In connection with these, the Fred Lorenz will make a daily line from Dubuque to Davenport and Rock Island.

By this arrangement Dubuque is brought in daily communication with St. Louis, and has two boats per day to Rock Island and Davenport.

The Minnesota Packet Company will run a daily line of boats to St. Paul from this city which will give our merchants; shippers and the traveling public, all the facilities needed. W. U. Wellington, the popular and gentlemanly agent of last season, has been reappointed, and will attend to the wants of the public in his usual punctual style.—*Dubuque Herald.*

## Correspondence of the Argus.

### The Secesh Prisoners--Col. Mulligan--The Grave of Douglas--Business Prospects, &c.

CHICAGO, March 28, 1862.

The Secesh prisoners are now the lions of the city, whom all strangers are anxious to see, but in which few are gratified. They are kept at Camp Douglas, some three miles south of the Tremont, and it is only by especial favor that a visitor gains admissions. This strictness results from the fact, that there are said to be many sympathizers with Secession in Chicago, especially among the ladies, who were wont to administer "aid and comfort" to the rebels on their visits, calling them noble fellows, and surreptitiously supplying them with money, "fine cut," and various little delicacies, which women are so quick to think of. Can you explain how it is, that the dear creatures are the most bitter secessionists at the South, and the most ready to sympathise with their misfortunes at the North? It used to be said that they were unanimous for "Union to a man," and I cannot imagine what has produced the change.

The grounds of Camp Douglas are very extensive, being, I should judge, near half a mile square, and surrounded by a board fence eight or ten feet high. Within are long ranges of barracks, occupied by the prisoners and our own troops. Between 5 and 6,000 of the Fort Donelson prisoners are here confined, or rather kept, for, from what I observed, I see no great difficulty in numbers making their escape if they chose, as the guard seems by no means strict. I was informed however, that they evinced but little inclination to leave, which is doubtless true, as they are well cared for, and it would be very difficult for them to escape detection, or, at least, reach home, even if they succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the guards. Their barracks, as well as rations, are precisely the same as those allotted to our own soldiers, and they are undoubtedly far more comfortable, than while fighting for Jeff. Davis.

Many of the accounts published in the papers about the miserable appearance, and destitution (as to clothing) of these men, are sheer fabrications, written for political effect, and to prejudice the public mind. I saw not less than 2,500 or 3,000 of them, and they were all comfortably though coarsely clad, in common homespun, generally of a butternut color. There was no pretension to uniform in their dress save a black stripe down the sides of the pants, though this was by no means universal. They generally wore red or blue woollen shirts, felt hats, and stout shoes or boots, with woollen socks. In physical appearance, they are certainly inferior to our Minnesota regiments, averaging much younger and under size, not as muscular, and generally of a sallow, cadaverous complexion. They are said to have suffered much from the cold, since they have been here, and spend much of their time in doors, shivering over their stoves which they keep red hot, being supplied with plenty of coal. The day we were there was mild and spring like, and hundreds were enjoying the warm sun on the south side of their barracks and fences, some mending their clothes, some cooking, some playing cards, and many watching the evolutions of the volunteers, who are constantly drilling on the grounds. On the whole, they seem disposed to make the best of their situation, and do not seem to be a very unhappy set of fellows.

One poor fellow begged a dime to buy (as he said) some milk. We passed the coin over, not without a little curiosity to observe the result of the investment. We stepped into a barrack, where unobserved we could watch his movements, and shortly saw him approach the fence enclosing the camp, and after stealthily glancing around to see that he was not observed, he slyly slipped the coin under the fence, and received in exchange therefor a small bottle, which he forthwith applied to his lips, and drained the contents in an incredibly short space of time, and with evident gusto, and returned the bottle. It *might* have been *milk*, though the individual on the outside whom we saw shortly after, looked like any thing than a vender of the lacteal fluid. Well it was probably the first drink which the poor fellow had enjoyed since he left Dixie, and I did not blame him for the little ruse practiced to secure it, and only hope the Yankee who sold it, did not cheat him in the quality.

Col. Mulligan is in command at Camp Douglas, one of the bravest and most accomplished officers in the army. I saw him on St. Patrick's day, reviewing the Irish Brigade in Chicago, and was well convinced the fame he earned at Lexington was well deserved.—He is quite a youthful looking man, rather slender, but his countenance and bearing evincing the most indomitable daring and resolution. He was mounted upon a magnificent bay charger, which appeared to disdain the earth, and whose blood seemed all on fire at sound of martial music, rearing, prancing, and dancing, continually. The Colonel, however, rode like a Centaur, seeming to be a part of his horse, and managing him with the most perfect ease, keeping his eye constantly on the movements of his brigade, and apparently not in the slightest degree disturbed by the fiery disposition of his horse. He has a voice like thunder, and gives the word of command in such clear, distinct tones, as to be easily heard half a mile distant, and is idolized by his men. He ought to be in active service but I believe is still on parol.

I visited the grave of Douglas which is only about a hundred rods distant from the Camp. It is in a magnificent grove of oaks, not a stone's throw from the lake,—one of the, in fact I think *the* most beautiful spot in the vicinity of Chicago. The wide reach of blue waters in front, with the velvet turf and leafy verdure around, must form a surpassingly beautiful prospect in summer time, while the eternal roar of the waters upon the beach, makes a fitting requiem for the intellect that worked with ceaseless, superhuman energy, in its tabernacle of clay. His grave is marked by no monumental stone of any kind, but surrounded by a neat, painted, ornamental fence, enclosing a space about 20 feet square, laid with turf, and set with evergreens. As I stood at his grave I could not but think, how often thousands in his adopted State, had been swayed by his matchless eloquence, as forests sway before a mighty wind;—how often the Senate hung spell bound on his lips, how nobly he fought against the treason of the South, and the not less treasonable fanaticism of Northern abolitionists. He was the last of the great lights that burned in the Senate—a race of pigmies only is left, and in the intense excitement of the present, there is danger even that the memory and teachings of the expounders and defenders of the constitution will be wholly forgotten.

"We pass. The path which each hath trod,
Is dim, or will be dim with weeds,
What fame is left for human deeds
In endless age? It rests with God."

There is prospect of a busy season for Chicago. Some of her business men are not anxious for the war to close. Every thing that can float is preparing for the Lake. The opening of the Mississippi however, which seems likely soon to be accomplished, will draw off some of her trade.

HENNEPIN.

## Latest News

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL

### From Fortress Monroe,

*Movement Towards Richmond,*

OUR FORCES BETWEEN YORK AND JAMES RIVERS.

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR THE MERRIMAC

FORTRESS MONROE, April 3.—The weather to day is clear and pleasant, everything progressing in the most satisfactory manner.

The rebels fired several shots from Sewall's Point last night at the transports in the harbor, some of the shells falling within fifty feet of a vessel loaded with horses.

A reconnoissance was made from Newport News to Watt's Creek, a distance of nine miles. The enemy appeared 3,000 strong, and opened with cannon our forces, but their balls passed entirely over them.

Our batteries were immediately got in position, and we opened fire on the rebels, when their entire force broke and fled, fording the creek in great confusion, but keeping out of range. The object of the reconnoissance being accomplished, the troops returned.

The whole country through which our troops passed was formerly the garden spot of Virginia. It is now perfectly devastated, and but one house was left standing. The houses, fences, and trees have been burned by the retreating rebels.

There are no signs of the Merrimac yet, and from her long delay the opinion is gaining ground that she will not come out again. She has now a fine field to operate in, if she should triumph over the Monitor, and if she should fail to come now it is thought she is afraid to run any risks.

An officer of the Seminole says he read a Savannah paper of the 23d, which acknowledged a terrible rebel defeat at Pea Ridge, and admitted there was no use to attempt to conceal the fact.

A second reconnoissance was also made to Big Bethel. The enemy was found to have returned and occupied the earthworks in full force.

The steamboats conveying troops to Newport News were repeatedly fired into from Sewall's Point and also by a rebel gunboat this afternoon. No damage done as far as we can learn.

### IMPORTANT FROM NEW MEXICO.

*FORT UNION' SAFE.*

### Texans Hold Santa Fe.

*Provisional Government Organized.*

CAPTURE OF A REBEL TRAIN.

FORT UNION, NEW MEXICO, March 18.

Colonel Slough's Colorado regiment of volunteers, 950 strong, arrived here five days ago. The effective fighting force now here is 1,400, sufficient to defend this depot against any force the rebels can bring against us. We have stores enough to last our troops three months.

This fort is the strongest on the western frontier being 150 feet square, with parapets 7 feet high and a ditch 8 feet deep and 15 feet wide. It contains well stocked magazines. Ordinance for the works have been received and will probably be mounted immediately.

At the latest advices Colonel Canby was still shut up at Fort Craig, 250 miles south of here, and the Texans, 2,400 strong, were at Alburquerque with twenty pieces of artillery about half way between here and Fort Craig. Other accounts say the rebel Colonels Steele and Baylor with 1,800 Texans, are advancing on this fort.

The Texans hold Santa Fe, where they have organized a provisional government, with General Bellham as Governor. If a forward movement can be made without jeopardizing this depot, it will be done, and an effort made to relieve Colonel Cooley, and then reclaim Santa Fe and Alberquerque. Colonel Slough as next ranking officer is in command of this depot.

KANSAS CITY, April 3.—Advices from Fort Union, New Mexico, are received to the 20th ult.

The main body of the Texans are camped at Alberquerque. Sixty of them had arrived at Santa Fe.

It is reported that Col. Canby had captured a train of 60 wagons and 360 Texans.—Communication between Santa Fe and Fort Union has been cut off.

An advance would be made about the 22d by troops at Fort Union, assisted by two small batteries, when it is expected communication with Fort Craig will be restored

All post office effects at Santa Fe have been removed to Fort Union.

### FROM BANKS' DIVISION.

OUR FORCES TWENTY MILES BEYOND STRASBURG.

WOODSTOCK, April 2, P. M.—The rebels when retreating yesterday attempted to burn a bridge over the creek near Narrow Passage but it was extinguished.

The magnificent railroad bridge, 100 feet high over the same stream, was burned by Jackson, when retreating from General Shields.

Some of Ashby's scouts made their appearance this morning early, on the high wooden ridge on the opposite side of Stony Creek, beyond Endenburg. They were fired on by some of the 29th Pennsylvania, when Ashby unmasked four guns and threw several shells into the camp. He subsequently retreated under the fire of our guns.

During the day they frequently interfered with our bridge builders by shelling them at long range.

The foot of the bridge, however, has been completed, and our skirmishers and some of the Andrew sharpshooters are now on the other side, beyond the town.

Second Lieutenant Daff and two privates of Ashby's cavalry, were captured yesterday, while carrying dispatches; but refused to divulge the contents of their dispatches, or tell who they were or where from.

A late intercepted letter speaks significantly of the anticipated open rebellion in Maryland; but this is regarded as one of the means resorted to by secession leaders to dupe their followers.

Ashby's artillery was reinforced to-day by two or more heavy guns, with which he practiced at long ranges.

General Banks is here, and Shields at Strasburg.

## Interesting Southern News.

BALTIMORE, April 2d.—The following intelligence is from the special correspondence, at Fortress Monroe, of the Baltimore *American*:

The number of rebels in Fort Pulaski, as reported by deserters, is 500. Two German companies there had revolted and were in irons.

Sherman's mortars and seige guns were so stationed that the guns of the Fort could not reach them.

The rebels have withdrawn all their troops from the coast, and abandoned their earthworks, previously removing their cannon to Savanah. The city of Savanah however, is understood to be strongly fortified and all the approaches to it.

The force there is variously estimated by refugees at 20,000 to 50,000. Probably 20,000 is more nearly correct.

A great dispondency existed among the troops and people at Charleston. The fall of Newbern created the greatest consternation.

The firecaters ridiculed the North Carolina troops, charging them with cowardice. The shopkeepers and bankers in Charleston had also refused to receive North Carolina money, and there being two North Carolina regiments there at the time a revolt was the consequence and the shops were broken open and the troops helped themselves. These regiments refused to serve any longer and were allowed to return home.

No direct information of the abandonment of Pensacola by the rebels has yet been received, but it is generally believed that our troops had crossed over from Santa Rosa Island and occupied the place.

The delay of the Merrimac in coming out is believed that she is waiting for ammunition for the heavy guns that have been placed on board of her, and also for some infernal machines being constructed by Bombastes Malonev.

The rebel steamers Jamestown and Yorktown were also getting strengthened, and more thoroughly clad with iron, to accompany the Merrimac. There is also a rumor that two other steamers are being clad with iron at Richmond to join in the expidition.

As to the loss of life on the Merrimac in her conflict with the Monitor, we have now what is cleamed to be positive information. One of the recently arrived contrabands states that he was a nurse in the general hospital, and at the time of his departure he had helped to shroud thirty-two of the crew of the Merrimac, and that both Commander Buchanan and Lieut. Minor are dead. There were still a number of wounded surviving.

### NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS TO BE SENT AWAY FROM THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—A reporter sent to the other side of the Potomac assured us this morning that Secretary Stanton had issued an order forbidding newspaper correspondents, as well as all others not actually connected in some way or other with the service, from accompanying any of the *corps de armee*. Very many correspondents are now with the army, and it is understood that an order was dispatched yesterday that all of them be cleared out and sent back under the penalty of immediate arrest and confinement if they attempt to stay.

### MINISTERS TO SPAIN.

[*Times' correspondence*]—It is not yet positively determined who will succeed Carl Schurz as Ministers to Spain and no nomination will be made to the Senate by the President until Schurz is confirmed as Brigadier General Hon. Geo. Ashman of Massachusetts, is talked of for the place.

### TERRIBLE TORNADO ON THE RIVER

MILWAUKEE, April 2.

A special dispatch to the *Daily Wisconsin*, dated Cairo, April 2, says a most terrific tornado from the southwest passed over this place at three o'clock this afternoon. The destruction of everything navigable seemed inevitable. Barracks and houses were leveled to the ground. The shipping in port was badly injured; loss of life supposed to be fearful, but not yet ascertained.

A large number of transports were in the river between this point and Tennessee below, and it is feared they have suffered considerably.

It is too early to learn the full extent of the gale of destruction.

The steamer Philadelphia is reported sunk with all on board. So far as ascertained the transports at the levee lost five men blown overboard.

Steamers and tugs were early dispatched down the river to ascertain if any damage was done to the blockading fleet at Island No. 10. Much anxiety was felt for the fleet there.

### BLENKER'S BRIGADE ASSIGNED TO FREMONT.

Blenker's Brigade has been assigned to Fremont's command.

Carl Schurz is to have a division under Fremont.

Colonel Van Allen resigned his command of the 3d New York Cavalry yesterday. Lt. Colonel Mix will succeed him.

A dispatch to the New York *Herald* Washington, dated March 19, states that "Much excitement has been produced in Washington by the paragraph in General Burnside's official report, saying to General McClellan that he (General Burnside) had endeavored to carry out the very minute instructions given to him by General McClellan before the expedition left Annapolis, and congratulating himself that events have been so singularly coincident with Gen. McClellan's anticipations, and hoping to be able to carry out in detail the remaining plans of the campaign. This official announcement that General McClellan did actually plan the Burnside expedition, and that it is only a part of his plan of the campaign, has fallen like a clap of thunder from a clear sky upon the heads of his slanderers, and made them as mute as mice. The friends of McClellan are highly elated. They see in this the opening dawn of McClellan's triumph over his enemies."

THE LATE LIEUTENANT RODERICK STONE.—The early settlers of St. Anthony will remember a quick, active boy who used to drive an ox team through the streets of that place.—His father, Hon. Lewis Stone, resided back of the village a mile or two, and was the owner of a good farm. Like all sensible men, he brought his boys up to industry, and they excelled him in following the plow. One of them was not only a good hand on the farm, but he was an excellent scholar, and whenever he was in the neighborhood of books he was bound to give them more than a passing notice.—When the Hon. H. M. Rice was elected delegate to Congress there occurred a vacancy in the West Point school, from Minnesota.—Several of the settlers including ourselves, noticed the stern qualities of the promising boy, petitioned Mr. Rice to have him appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Rice granted the prayer of the petitioners; the boy was taken from the duties of the farm and transferred to the national military school, where he graduated with high honor. At the recent battle in New Mexico, that boy fell at the head of his men in fighting for the glorious Union. Peace be to his ashes!—*Glencoe Register.*

## Matters at Key West.

The following communication is taken from the Brooklyn *Times*. The author is a young man by the name of Thompson, who formerly resided in this place.

CAMP MORGAN, KEY WEST, March 4, '62.

FRIEND TIMES:—In fulfilment of a promise made to you, I desire to give to the friends of the 90th Regiment residing in the 'Burgh some information of matters and things in general, principally concerning the regiment, as my connection with it does not admit of facilities for the gathering of news of interest to the public at large. When we receive the *Tribune* and *Herald* down here we find that the communications of the enterprising correspondents of those journals are as much "news" to us as anybody. You have heard all about our voyage and arrival here. You shall now know all about what we are doing, and what we intend to do. Since our arrival, our position of "masterly inactivity," which we immediately assumed has not been disturbed. Other regiments have concentrated her, and slowly gathering in the harbor are a fleet of mortar boats and provision ships that certainly portend something. The arrival of the Brigadier General and staff has given an impetus to every department, and the brigade is now in fighting shape. The several regiments have been weeded of the sick and disabled men that are to be sent home, and there is a whisper in the camp that we are soon to visit New Orleans. Look at the map of Louisiana and you will see a lake stretching inland from the "Gulf," navigable to within fifteen miles of the city to ships of 15 feet draught. If our southern brethren are so particular about their front entry-way we are not too proud to take the "back way," nor do we apprehend any cotton bale arrangement, as that was a Yankee that won't work a second time.

The health of the troops is good; individually they are comfortable and contented. Poor water, the scarcity of shade, and the infrequency of the mails are our principal causes of "mourument." The heat is moderate and endurable, and bathing facilities are abundant. The natives croak of the coming summer and promise us all sorts of dire tribulations; the heat they say will roast a nigger, fever grows upon the bushes, and we are advised to provide ourselves with cast iron mosquito bars.—All right! They can have it to themselves for we shan't be here, but in a warmer place probably where the blaze of cannon is combined with the blaze of the sun, bayonet thrust with mosquito bite, and gamenowder's quick destruction with fever's slow wasting—whose afraid! A most strict martial supervision is rigidly maintained over the entire island, and the inhabitants thereof (much to their disgust) in no wise enjoying more license than the soldier. I never conceived it possible that the Maine Liquor Law could be so perfectly enforced—our best drink is the "Key West Cocktail," a delicious beverage compounded as follows: Muddy rain-water, seasoned with bugs and maddled with a dried lizard's tail, drank hastily with eyes averted. We have established a printing press, but don't issue a paper—perhaps the parties interested forgot to bring an editor. We have a few contrabband in camp, seeking refuge from ferocious "secesh" masters; our Company enjoys the services of one owing allegiance to an Abolitionist William-bough Sergeant, who won the the darkey by promising to pull him through his troubles and set him up "at home with a barber shop, a banjo and a white wife." We are at the present writing, enjoying a "Northern," as the people of the Island call the tail end of one of our vigorous wintry Northern blasts that comes sweeping down here sent by Uncle Samuel, or some other kind Providence for the purpose of cleaning out the flies and mosquitoes. The thin Southern blood grows chill and numb with the cold. But the rich Northern blood stagnating and festering into boils with the heat of a tropical climate, becomes pure and limpid for the time, and from the cool breezes and bowering skies recruits new life to support it through the next hot spell. On the approach of the storm the first business of the regiment is to prop and tie their tents, for the nature of the ground is such that pins cannot be driven into the solid earth; we have to nail our tents to a board floor, underneath which floor, centipedes, scorpions and lizzards find a comfortable abode; they don't trouble us for the Southern prayer is "To be let alone," to which we respond with hot water and tobacco juice squirted through the cracks.

But this is tattoo time and space is ended, so good night. YOURS, &c.,

SHAKOPEE.

"I HAVE CURSED THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION."—The Young Men's Association of this city, at their meeting on Saturday, resolved that "the action of the Executive Committee in engaging Mr. Wendell Phillips to lecture before this society meets the cordial approbation of this Association."

We have already given a taste of the quality of one of the lectures which it is understood Phillips will deliver before the Association.

In it he boasts of having "labored nineteen years to take nineteen States out of the Union," and exultingly declares, "I HAVE CURSED THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION, AND ENDEAVORED TO BREAK THEM, AND, THANK GOD, THEY ARE BROKEN."

This is the sort of treason which the Young Men's Association of Chicago have undertaken to peddle.

Every democrat and every other patriot who has hitherto belonged to the Association will determine his future relations towards them. Can it be that any democrat, or any patriot of whatever political connection will hesitate to shake the dust of their hall from his feet?

As appropriate to the occasion of the treasonable lecture, it is suggested that the exercises should be opened or closed by the following song, Phillips himself leading and the Young Men's Association following:

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

All hail, the flaunting Lie!
Ten stars grow pale and dim;
The stripes are bloody scars—
A Lie the vaunting hymn.
*It stabbs a parent's sleep,*
It blinds a man in chains,
It writes the captive's neck,
And wipes the bloody stains.

*Tear down the flaunting Lie!*
Half mast the starry flag!
Insult no sunny sky
With hate's polluted rag!
*Destroy it ye who can*
Deep sink it in the waves!
It beats a fellow man
To groan with fellow slaves.

*Furl, furl the boastful Lie!*
Till Freedom lives again,
To rule once more in truth
Among unstranmeled men.
Roll up the starry sheen,
Conceal its bloody stains
For in its folds are seen
The stamp of rusting chains.

If the Young Men's Association would like to know the origin of this song, which is in such striking harmony with their action on Saturday, we refer them to the file of the *New York Tribune* of the year 1860, in which paper it was published with every mark of approval.—*Chicago Times.*

LAWS AGAINST CATHOLICS—SHALL THEY BE REPEALED?—We see that the Senate of this State has repealed the "Church-tenure Bill," known as the Putnam-Brooks Bill, passed in 1855, when Know-Nothingism was rampant. There were only six votes against its repeal in the Senate. We hope it will pass the Assembly without any delay. It is time that such laws were wiped from the statute book of every State in the country. The *Express*, whose editor labored so hard in '55 to have the bill passed, has not said a word about its repeal *pro* or *con*. Brooks knows well enough that silence is the better part of valor, and that with his bigotry and his Secession proclivities at a discount, the less said about such matters the better. New Hampshire has one law against Catholics yet unrepealed. In that State no Catholic can hold office; not even the office of Constable. We hope the liberal and intelligent portion of the people of "the old Granite State" will see to it that this blot on her escutcheon will be forever wiped out, and that without delay. It is a disgrace to her citizens, and a blemish on the intelligence of the country to have such a law unrepealed.—Now that old Massachusetts has set the honorable example of acknowledging herself wrong in her Legislative enactments against Catholics and adopted citizens, we think it is high time for the other States that have any such, to repeal them, thereby showing to the world at large that they appreciate the part taken by Catholics and adopted citizens in the present struggle for National existence. What say the liberal Press of all political shades of opinion to these suggestions.—*N. Y. Tablet.*

GEN. SHIELDS has entitled himself anew to the popular affection of the whole country. The battle of Winchester is not excelled in quality of fighting, and scarcely in importance by any engagement during the war. The people of the Northwest, by whom the General is known so well, will especially rejoice that his wound is not dangerous. This is the third battle in which he has been wounded. At Cerro Gordo he was shot through the lungs, and the surgeon pronounced recovery impossible. But he was at Chapultepec, appearing as good as new, and was there again wounded. He led his brigade in each action, and no doubt he led it at Winchester. He is one of the bravest of the brave. It is only a few months since the black republican journals gave currency to charges that he was a secessionist.—*Chicago Times.*

IN MEMENTO MORIAM.—The eminent Irish lawyer, Mr. Whiteside, Q. C., recently delivered a lecture on Oliver Goldsmith. We are glad to see that a monument to that illustrious Irishman is about being erected in Dublin.—It is meet that the author of the "Vicar of Wakefield," the "Deserted Village," and "She Stoops to Conquer," should have a fitting monument in the capital of his native land.

The tenantry of the late Mr. Sherman Crawford are also erecting a monument on his own estate to the memory of that good man and faithful advocate of the people's rights.—Honor to those who know how to honor private worth and public virtue.—*New York Tablet.*

When the venerable Commodore Smith came to the Navy Department on Sunday morning, they told him the heavy news: "Your son commanding the Congress, is, we fear, a prisoner. The Congress grounded early in the action and hoisted the white flag." The old man covered his face "Gentlemen," said he, "my son is dead. He never would have struck to a rebel. My boy is dead." The next day we learned that Lieut. Commanding Smith had been blown literally to pieces by a shell from the Merrimac.

THE MAN WHO SAT ON THE POWDER REWARDED.—The Navy Department promptly rewarded John Davis, the brave sailor who so courageously protected from the flames a barrel of gunpowder on the steamer Valley City during the attack upon Elizabeth City. He was a gunner's mate, receiving a salary of $25 per month, or $300 per year. The evidence of his bravery was received at the Navy Department on the evening of the 10th instant, and on the next day Secretary Welles sent him a letter, appointing him a gunner, an office which carries with it a salary of $1,000 per year and is a life appointment, the salary increasing by length of service to $1,450.

MORE FRAUDS.—The Clothing Inspection Board has concluded its labors and submitted its report to the Quartermaster General. Over $2,000,000 worth of clothing was condemned

## Irish News.

The Earl of Carlisle has appointed Clement Taylor, Esq., heretofore Queen's Proctor in Ireland, to succeed to the Marshalship of the High Court of Admiralty, vacant by the death of John McLaughlen, Esq.

Thomas Arthur Gratten Bellew, Esq., of the Cottage, Vicarstown, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the Queen's county.

A second part of the Liber Hymnorum—the Book of Ancient Irish Hymns—edited by the Rev. Dr. Todd, will be published shortly by the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society.

An address, accompanied by a valuable piece of plate, has been presented to Jas. Kennedy, Esq., late manager of the National Bank, Athlone, by the inhabitants of that town and vicinity, on his promotion to Wexford,

The works in the South of Ireland in connection with the extension of the telegraphic system are in rapid progress. The telegraphic cable to unite the Pembrokeshire with the Wexford coasts was to have been laid on or about the 7th of March.

James Cradock, excise supervisor of Fort Augusta district, Inverness collection, has been appointed to Wexford district, Wexford collection.

The polling commenced at Longford on the 4th inst., and continued without interruption during that and the next day. There was a good deal of excitement, but no disturbance whatever, though the government seemed to court a riot by filling the town with Dragoons and police. At the close of the polls the result was as follows:—O'Reilly, 1,470; White, 889; gross majority for O'Reilly, 581. The announcement of Major O'Reilly's success was received with the deafening cheers. Walter Nugent, Esq., the High Sheriff, has published a letter contradicting the statement of the *Times'* correspondent that the military had to be called out to be called out to repress the violence of the mob." The Hon. King Harman, and other gentlemen among Colonel White's supporters, acknowledge themselves fairly and honorably

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Agents for the Argus.**

Belle Plaine, - - - - - - John O'Neill.
Cedar Lake, - - - - - - Martin Phelan.
Helena, - - - - - - John Landenberger.
Spring Lake, - - - - - - Robert Smiley.
Lydia P. O., - - - - - - C. W. Pewtherer.

### Notice to Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, approved March 10, 1862, a Federal Tax of two mills on the dollar has been levied on the real and personal property on the tax Duplicate of 1861, which will be chargeable with interest after June 1, 1862, at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum, and at the rate of twenty per cent per annum after the 1st of September 1862 until paid.

The Treasurer is required to collect by levy and distress all remaining delinquent, on the personal property duplicate after the 30th of June 1862.

The Treasurer will receive said tax at his office in Shakopee.

J. R. ASHLEY County Auditor,
7w JOHN EBERT County Treasurer.

### Notice to Liquor Dealers.

The Board of County Commissioners will meet at the office of the County Auditor on Monday the 12th day of May for the purpose of hearing applications for and granting LICENCES. By the action of the late Legislature the minimum rate has been reduced to Ten dollars. All parties interested will please take notice and have their bonds ready.

Proceedings will be immediately instituted against all persons found violating the provisions of the License act after that date.

By order of the board of Co. Commissioners.
HERMAN H. STRUNK Chm'n.
Attest, J. R. ASHLEY Co. Auditor.
March 26, 1862—n14w4]

### FOR SALE.

The Grass that will grow on the land known as the "Diamond place," this coming season,
Apply to the undersigned or agent.
THO'S J. GALBRAITH,
D. L. How, Agent.

### Farm for Rent

I desire to rent upon shares, the improved farm situated upon the western boundary of the town of Eagle Creek, one mile from Shakopee, and known as the Chas. Gelebye farm, north of John Somerville's place and east of Graffenstadt's. The Farm contains 80 acres, 50 or 60 of which are under cultivation; the whole farm being enclosed with a good fence. There is a good house and granery upon the premises. For further particulars enquire of T. J. Duffy, the Argus office or the undersigned
Shakopee March 21, 1862. tf.
M.H. DENAND.

### Wheat Wanted.

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT WANTED FOR which the highest price will be paid in cash, at the Shakopee Hardware Store.

T. J. DUFFY.
[vlnlstf.]

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**P. F. McQUILLAN,**
WHOLESALE
GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES of EVERY DESCRIPTION
LOWER LEVEE,
*ST. PAUL - - - MINNESOTA.*
[vlnlstf.]

**Charles Hartman,**
DEALER IN
Groceries, Dry Goods &c.

Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of the above named articles to accommodate the citizens of Scott County.

*FIRST STREET, SHAKOPEE.*
(vlnlstf.)

EVERYTHING YOU WANT
FOR
HOUSEKEEPING
Can be found at the
*ROBERT STREET.*
**Glassware and Crockery**
STORE OF
POLLOCK DONALDSON & OGDEN.
at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES
Call and examine at the old stand.
ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL MINNESOTA.
vlnlstf.

**HOWE'S**
STANDARD
**SCALES.**
FOR SALE BY
**Vanderveer, Dickerson & Co.**
*TIN PLATE WAREHOUSE.*
*NO. 199 & 201, Randolph Street, Chicago.*
Weigh out of love No check rods. Al friction received on bals. (v1n1,tf.)

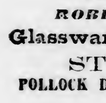
**SHAKOPEE BEER BREWERY,**
ADOLPH ALBACHTEN, Proprietor.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish all who desire
**Lager Beer**
with as good an article as can be had in the State. He flatters himself that his beer, manufactured at the
*LOWER SHAKOPEE BREWERY*
has already a reputation, second to no establishment in the West. His beer is SUPERIOR TO THAT MANUFACTURED IN ST. PAUL.

All orders will be promptly filled, and beer delivered to the purchaser if within a reasonable distance, or at the Steamboat Landing, or other shipping point, designated.

Shakopee Feb. 1862. ADOLPH ALBACHTEN.
vln11y.

LAGER BEER SALOON,
**2 Glasses for 5 Cents.**
HEIDENRICH & PFANKUCH.
First Street two doors from Holmes Street, Shakopee
*Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand.*



**FAIRBANKS'**
STANDARD
***SCALES***
OF ALL KINDS
FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF
172 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.
☞BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.
vl:n1;tf.

**PETER GEIRMAN,**
DEALER IN
*Dry Goods Groceries &c.*

Has on hand, and is constantly receiving fresh supplies of goods of all kinds, to suit the demand of the community.

SHAKOPEE - - - - MINNESOTA.
vln8,6m.


## The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

SHAKOPEE, APRIL 5, 1862.


## Local Department.

"FANTASTIC TRICKS."—Some "scala-*wags*," to the jury unknown, took it into their heads to play some pranks, on last Saturday evening, and from what we can learn, *did*. Signs were taken down and placed over and in front of the doors of private houses, and many other "tricks," which were more disgraceful and mischievous than witty, were performed. They had better not allow themselves to be caught at such performances.

THE ELECTION.—The election passed off quietly on Tuesday. The Democratic ticket was elected, with the exception of P. Gierman. He was defeated by L. M. Brown, who ran as an independent candidate, for the office of Justice of the Peace. With this exception, the ticket was elected, without opposition.

NEW BOAT.—A joint stock company has been formed, composed of Messrs. Collier & Bro., Reis & Bro., Speir Spencer, J. B. Slichter, Buck, F. Greiner, Popitz, and one or two others, whose names we do not remember, who intend to purchase a steamboat to run in the St. Paul, Shakopee, Chaska and Carver trade. Messrs. Spencer, Buck, and John Reis have gone to St. Louis, to purchase a boat suitable to the trade.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—This magazine has not shared the unfavorable influence which the war has had upon literature generally.—Since the beginning of the year more than 10,000 copies have been added to its circulation,—a result at once highly satisfactory to its conductors and gratifying to the lovers of literature.

The conductors of the *Atlantic* accept this fact, as well as the unanimous verdict of the press for three months past, as an assurance that their magazine has reached a point of excellence which it has never before attained.—They will not, however, pause in their efforts on this account, but will constantly strive to advance the standard already established. To this end they will go on in the same path which has lately been followed, and through which the *Atlantic* has been led to such general acceptance.

A PRESENT TO THE FIRST REGIMENT.—The *Pioneer* says a private letter recently received gives an account of the presentation to our First Regiment, of three splendid rifled cannons, the joint gift of Mr. Sanford, Minister to Belgium, and our fellow citizen, Judge Goodrich, the Secretary of Legation. The presentation was made through the latter gentleman, at a dress parade in Washington, in presence of a large number of members of Congress and gentlemen officially connected with the government, and the splendid appearance of the regiment drew forth encomiums from all and thrilled with pride all the Minnesotians who were within hearing and sight of the ceremonies.

JEANETTE ROBERTS.—This well known steamboat, will leave St. Paul, for the Minnesota river, on Monday next. Nelson Roberts is still the Captain, and John Reaney is First Clerk. Both of those gentlemen are exceedingly popular, and we have no doubt will secure a large share of the public patronage. Success to the Jeanette.

RIVER OPEN.—The Minnesota river is now open. It is fast rising, and for the past few days the ice has been running very thick. It is at the present time about clear of ice. We expect to record the arrival of several boats in our next issue.

EXPECTED.—Shakopee's favorite craft, the Antelope, is expected here on Monday As usual, Capt. Houghton will be upon the hurricane deck, and Jim Pershall will preside with his characteristic grace and dignity at the desk.

MAPLE SUGAR.—The farmers are now engaged in "sugar making," but we fear they will not do much at it, as the season is too far advanced.

COLLER & BRO. desire to see their customers as often as convenient to them. It is suggested that a few dollars will assist materially in securing their services. Try them.

GOOD FOR ST. PAUL.—St. Paul has elected the entire Democratic ticket, by majorities averaging from three hundred to three hundred and fifty. Bully for St. Paul! Who says Democracy is dead?

THANKS.—Senator Rice will please accept our thanks for a package of seeds. Such favors are acceptable, and prove that Mr. Rice has not forgotten his constitutents.

CALLIOPEAN SOCIETY.—The next entertainment will be by lectnre from M. Greenleaf Esq., at Titus' Hall, on Tuesday evening next the 8th inst.

J. D. STORER,
Recording Sec.

FISHY.—It may be an interesting fact for our readers to know that one of the hydrants near the Court House, was opened on Thursday, and the incredible number of *seven bushels* of minnows collected in a very short space of time! This may seem something like a long stretch of the imagination, but as our informant, who was present and assisted in the measurement of the finny invaders, vouches for the truth of the statement, we reproduce it here—*Chicago Times*.

Well, we confess, Mr. *Local*, that the above is rather "fishy." What does our friend of the Richland *Zouave*, say to the above.

A RARE CHANCE.—Any mechanic who has a little capital and will invest it in building dwelling houses in Manterville, is sure to realize at least 20 per cent. per annum on his money. Who'll do it? There is a call for a house almost every day.—*Mantorville Express*.

Exactly the same chance—with a better prospect—is offered in Shakopee.—*Argus*.

But Red Wing can offer better inducements than either of you. So bring on your capitol strangers, and put up the shanties.—*Goodhue Volunteer*.

We have no doubt you can—if "shanties" are a better inducement.

We notice that flocks of wild geese and and ducks are continually arriving from the South. Our army cannot stop them.

Some idea can be had of the gale which was raging here when it is known that trees and rubbish on Barron's Island, midway across the river, were set on fire by flying coals, the night of the fire.—*La Crosse Democrat*.

We should rather think, "Brick," from the space you devote to the subject, that you have another *Gale* there, that bids fair to make a "clean sweep" of the "Sixth Judicial District," and knock sparks from a *Flint*, that will set fire to a *Messmore* of rubbish on "*Barron* Island, midway in "Salt River."

A SHOCKING AFFAIR.—We learn that a Mrs. Brown, a Widow residing near Elwood in Steele County, attempted to take the life of a German by the name of Louis, a few days ago. It appears that for reasons best known to herself, she was desisous of putting Louis out of the way, and under pretence of having an old Well cleaned out, she induced Louis to go down into it, when she commenced throwing stones, and other missiles down upon him. On his attempting to get out she nearly severed his fingers in two, to prevant him escaping. His cries brought assistance, and he was rescued.—*Northern Statesman*.

METHODISTS IN MINNESOTA.—There are 115 Methodist ministers connected with the conference in this State, and 84 local preachers—in all 199. There are 5,692 members and probationers.—They have 143 Sabbath Schools, 1,046 officers and teachers, and 4,280 scholars. They have 42 meeting houses and 21 parsonages, valued at $33,538.

TIN WARE of all kinds can be had of John McMullen, on Front Street. For particulars, read his advertisement.

SEEDS.—How, at the Drug Store, has received a large supply of garden seeds, which are being bought up quickly.

DON'T read this item. It contains nothing of importance.

THEY are talking, up stream, about building a bridge across the Minnesota, at St. Peter.

### County Commissioner's Meeting.

March 17, 1862.

Board met at 10, P. M.

Present—H. H. Strunk, Chairman, Peter Rader, John White, L. R. Hawkins, Jas. B. Sly.

FERRY LICENSES.

License granted to Allen D. Ferris for Ferry across the Minnesota River, in the town of Belle Plaine, for time of two years. Rate fixed at five dollars for the first year.

TAXES ABATED.

On application of H. B. Strait; on lot 3 in block 5, in the town of St. Lawrence, for 1861.

On application of John Burnham; on S. E. ¼ of sec. 26, township 115, range 22, for 1860 and 1861.

BILLS AUDITED AND ALLOWED.

| | |
|---|---|
| To Richard Flood for cleaning Court Room, | $ 5 00 |
| John Edert, for wood for Court House, - - - | 41 30 |
| Comfort Barnes, for interest on judgment against Scott Co., | 6 60 |
| Frank McGrade, for Sheriff fees, | 22 75 |
| B. F. Cole, for Constable fees, - | 4 65 |
| H. Venevitz, for Coroner, expences of holding inquest on body of George Berti, - - - | 31 45 |
| H. Caskey, Commissioner, in locating State road from Lakeville, in Dakota County, to Wheatland, in Rice county, | 12 50 |
| Francis White, Commissioner, - | 3 75 |
| John Mahowald's, " - | 7 50 |
| Joseph F. Bean, Surveyor, - | 12 00 |
| James W. Imeson, Chainbearer, | 4 50 |
| A. L. Caskey, do - | 4 50 |
| Wm. Shaddinger, Marker, - - | 4 50 |
| County Commissioners, per diem and mileage, March meeting, | 30 90 |

The bill of R. Marvin, for office rent for Court Commissioner, was rejected.

The bill of Peter Gierman, for Justice's fees, was laid over to next meeting.

APPROPRIATIONS.

For repairing prisoner's cells fifty dollars ($50.)

For procuring sand for Court room, two dollars ($2.)

Orders to be drawn in favor F. McGrade, for these amounts.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

By Mr. Sly:

WHEREAS, The Board of County Commissioners are required by law, to annually fix the salary of the respective County Officers, who are paid by a fixed salary, and, in the opinion of this Board, a proper respect for the rights of the people, who are now laboring under the burden of heavy taxation, demands that a reduction be made in the salaries fixed by the Board, to be paid certain County Officers of this County, for the year 1862. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chairman, whose duty it shall be to inquire into, and ascertain what amount would be a reasonable compensation, to be paid the officers, who are paid by salary, to be fixed by the Board for the present year, beginning with January 1862, and ending December 31, 1862; and that said Committee be instructed to report to the Board at their next meeting. Carried.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Hawkins, Rader and White, as said Committee.

By Mr. Hawkins:

*Resolved*, That the Auditor is instructed to cause notice to Liquor Dealers to be published in the Shakopee ARGUS and Scott County *Journal*. Carried.

Adjourned March 19, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

The Shakopee *Argus* comes to us this week with a new and tasteful heading. It matters little what the head is, so the heart is right.—The political heart of the *Argus* is in the right place and inspired by the right sentiment.—*St. Cloud Union*.

The *Pioneer* says the Postmaster General has ordered the name of the office at Middle Branch, Chisago county, to be changed to "Wyoming."

Captain Starkey, of St. Paul, has been tendered a position on the staff of Gen. Shields.—*Mankato Record*.

DEATH AT THE FORT.—Stephen L. Bearsley, of Company C., Fifth Regiment, died at Fort Snelling, on Saturday evening, the 22d inst., of lung fever. His remains will be taken to his former home.

On the 25th of pneumonia, Ole Olson, of Company C, Fifth Regiment.—*Pioneer*.

A NEW METHOD OF MAKING IRON PLATED VESSELS.—Mr. Stuart Gwinn, of Boston, has devised a new method for building iron-plated vessels. Instead of having the framework of wood to be covered with an iron plate, he proposes to have the vessel built of alternate layers of wood, four or five inches and iron plate one inch thick.

THE NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSION.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* and the editor of the *Sunday Mercury*, deny that their papers have been in any way interfered with, or any one connected with them arrested. The government censor who permitted the dispatch announcing the suppression of those papers to be sent must be a well informed man.

NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.—A new military department, to be called the "Department of the Gulf," is constituted. It will comprise all the coast of the Gulf of Mexico west of Pensacola harbor, and so much of the Gulf States as may be occupied by the forces under Major General Butler U. S. Volunteers. The headquarters for the present will be movable wherever the General commanding may be.

The States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, with the expedition and forces under Brigadier General T. W. Sherman, will constitute a military department, to be called the "Department of the South," and to be under the command of Major General Hunter.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of a young man by the name of Jas. Lucar. When last heard from by his wife, he was in Buffalo, New York, or sailing from there on a vessel. This was in October last. His wife and two children about thirty miles above St Paul, Minnesota, and from his long continued absence have come to want. Send information to George Stovell, 66 Lasalle street, Chicago.

ISLAND NO. 10.—The State line between Kentucky and Tennessee runs through the channel of the Mississippi between Island No 10 and the south shore. While the Island hereof is in Kentucky, the north shore is in Missouri, and the south shore in Tennessee

LOYAL INDIANS TO BE ARMED.—A Washington correspondent says that the War Department will, probably, authorize arming the Indians on the Kansas border. Commissioner Dole advises it.

DEATHS FROM CRINOLINE.—During the last three months the London *Critic* has counted up eighteen deaths of females clearly attributed to the fashion of wearing crinoline.

### Review of the Shakopee Market.

Prepared expressly for the ARGUS, and corrected weekly.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Ale.** | | Clear, | 15.00 |
| XXX Mil. ₱ bbl. | 10.00 | Siding, | 12.00 |
| Lager, ₱ keg, | 4,25 | Lath, | 2.50@3.50 |
| **Beans.** | | Shingles, | 2,50@3.50 |
| White ₱ bus. | 80@90 | **Lead** | |
| **Butter.** | | Bar, ₱ lb, | 10 |
| Firkin, ₱ lb, | 8@10 | Shot, ₱ bag, | 2.25@2.50 |
| Country, prime, | 10@12 | **Molasses** | |
| **Candles** | | Plantation, ₱ gal, | 60 |
| Tallow, ₱ lb, | 12 | Sugar House, | 75 |
| Star, | 20 | Golden Syrup, | 90 |
| **Cheese** | | **Nails** | |
| Western ₱ lb, | 8@10 | Cut, ₱ lb, | 8 |
| Eastern, | 10@12 | **Onions** | |
| **Coffee** | | ₱ bushel, | 50 |
| Rio, ₱ lb, | 20@22 | **Paints and Oils** | |
| Laguira, | 22@23 | White Lead, cwt, | 7 to 8.00 |
| Java, | 25@30 | Lard Oil, ₱ gal., | 120 |
| Mocha, | 25@27 | Neat Foot, | 150 |
| **Eggs** | | Whale, | 120 |
| ₱ doz. | 10 | Linseed, | 85 to 90 |
| **Fruit** | | Turpentine, | 220 |
| Apples, green, bbl, | 2.00@3.00 | Kerosene, | 80 |
| Cranberries, ₱ bu, | 1.00 | **Provisions** | |
| Peaches, ₱ lb, | 10@12½ | Beef, ₱ lb, | 2@4½ |
| Raisins box, | 3.00@4.00 | Pork, | 2½@4 |
| " keg, | 1.00@2.00 | Lard, | 6 to 8 |
| Currants, ₱ lb | 12 | **Potatoes** | |
| **Fish** | | Per bushel, | 25 |
| Cod, ₱ lb, | 8 | **Rice** | |
| White, | 8@10 | Per lb, | 10 |
| **Flour** | | **Sugar** | |
| Extra, ₱ bbl, | 3.50@4.00 | Brown ₱ lb, | 10@11 |
| Medl, ₱ cwt, | 3.00 | Refined, | 12@14 |
| **Grain** | | Powdered, | 14@15 |
| Wheat, ₱ bbl. | 60@65 | Crushed, | 16@16 |
| Corn, | 30 | **Soap** | |
| Oats, | 25 | Common, ₱ lb. | 8 |
| Barley, | 25 | Castile, | 20 |
| Rye, | 30 | Germain, | 10 |
| Buckwheat, | 30 | **Whiskey** | |
| **Lumber** | | Rectified, ₱ gal, | 30 |
| Common, ₱ M, | 12.00 | Monongahala, | 1.50 |
| | | in Bourbon, | 2.00@3.00 |

### Mail Directory.

| | ARRIVALS. | DEPARTURES. |
|---|---|---|
| Eastern Mail, | 11 P. M. | 3½ P. M. |
| Western " | 3 P. M. | 4 P. M. |
| Glencoe, | 10 A. M | 3 P. M. |
| Farabault, | 6 P. M. Wednes'y, | 6 A.M. Monday. |
| North field, | 6 P. M. Wednesday, | 6 A. M. Tuesday. |
| Eden Pr. | No regularity, generally 3 times a week. | |

Glencoe mail arrives on Tuesdays and Fridays.—Departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, until further notice.

Eastern Mail closes at 2 P. M. Western Mail at 12 M.

Post Office hours on Sunday from 9 to 10 A. M. and 12 to 1 P. M.

D. L. HOW.
P. M.


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**SELLING AT COST**
**For 30 Days,**
TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING STOCK.
Call upon us before going elsewhere.
STRAIT & HOLTON.
Shakopee, March 21st 1862.

**PICTURES! PICTURES!**

Having been solicited by many old patrons and friends (up the valley) I have concluded to again open rooms and take pictures until Spring. I shall therefore open FOR A FEW DAYS AT THE
**NATIONAL HOTEL,**
for the accommodation of those who may desire pictures, in and around Shakopee.
tf. J. M. KERLINGER.

H. MORIN,
**Wholesale Grocer,**
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT.
and dealer in
*FLOUR & PORK,*
*FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS & CIGARS*
CORNER OF THIRD & JACKSON STS.
(SIBLEY'S STONE BLOCK.)
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA,

SHEEHY & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
*In Foreign and Domestic*
**Liquors, Groceries,**
ETC, ETC,
*3rd Street, bet. Jackson & Roberts, Davidson's Block, St. Paul.*

We have constantly on hand a large Stock of
KENTUCKY COPPER DISTILL
***WHISKEY,***
And are satisfied, from our experience in the business, that no other House in the city can do better for Dealers. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. n14;y.

W. HEIDENRICH,
***TAILOR AND DRAPER***
*FIRST STREET, - - SHAKOPEE.*
Is prepared to fit and make clothing for gentlemen to order, on short notice and reasonable terms. [v1n33t5


## LEGAL NOTICES.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the Seal of the District Court of the 5th Judicial District in and for the County of Scott and State of Minnesota upon a Judgement rendered and docketed in said Court on the 31st day of March A. D. 1856 in an action wherein E. G. Barkhurst is plaintiff and William Phillips defendant in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant for the sum of three hundred and twenty-eight 50-100 dollars I have on the 5th day of March 1862, levied upon Lot five (5) in Block four [4] in Shakopee Townsite according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the real property above described at public vendue to the highest bidder therefor for cash at the front door of the Court House in Shakopee in said county on the 19th day of April A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the said execution and the costs of sale.

Dated at Shakopee March 8th, 1862.
L. M. BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorney. FRANK McGRADE, Sheriff of Scott County Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA—DISTRICT
Court Scott County 5th Judicial District.

Warren Packard, plaintiff
against
David Musser, Edward C. Wells and Margret Wells his wife John Madden & Mary J. Madden his wife. } Summons.

The State of Minnesota to the above named Defendants

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in the above entitled action which complaint has been filed with the Clerk of the above named Court at his office at the Court House at Shakopee in said Scott County, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the town of Minneapolis Hennepin county in said State of Minnesota within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March, 7th 1862. E. S. JONES, Atty for Plff.

### MORTGAGE SALE.

Name of Mortgagor—JAMES A. ASHLEY.
Name of Mortgagee—CHESTER F. PRESTON.
Name of Assignee of Mortgagee—WILLIAM W. CHICKERING
Date of Mortgage, February 27th, A. D. 1860.
Recorded in Book "D" of Mortgages, pages 109, 110, 112, in the office of the Register of Deeds Scott County Minnesota.

Description of Mortgaged Premises.—The east half of the south east quarter of section number twenty-one, and the west half of the south west quarter of section number twenty two, and a strip or piece of land ten rods wide on the west side of the east half of the south west quarter, of section number twenty-two, all in Township number one hundred and fifteen north of range number twenty three west, and containing one hundred and seventy acres more or less, and situated in said county of Scott.

Said Mortgage was assigned by said Mortgagee to said William Chickering on the nineteenth day of December A. D. 1861. Said assignment is recorded in Book "D" of Mortgages, on page 601 in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid.

Default has been made in condition of said Mortgage, by the neglect of said Mortgagor to pay the amount which the same was executed to secure; by wh. the sum of eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars with interest thereon since the date thereof, or any part thereof.

The whole amount of said mortgage debt is now claimed to be due and is due besides interest thereon since the date of said mortgage. No proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to collect said debt or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, said mortgaged premises or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount then due upon said mortgage, will be sold by the Sheriff of said County of Scott in front of the Court House in Shakopee in said county, at public vendue to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of March A. D. 1862 at ten o'clock A. M. of that day.

Dated Shakopee, Feb. 11th, 1862.
WILLIAM CHICKERING, Assignee of Mortgagee.
L. M. Brown, Atty for Assignee. n12w.

State of Minnesota
District Court, 5th district.
County of Scott

Robert Chisholm against George B. Clither and Henry H. Spencer } Summons—For relief

The State of Minnesota, to the above named defendants.

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which is filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court in Shakopee in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the Subscriber at his office in Chaska in the County of Carver in said State within twenty days after the Service hereof, exclusive of the day of such Service and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Nov. 16th 1861 WM. R. BATTEN, Plaintiff's attorney.

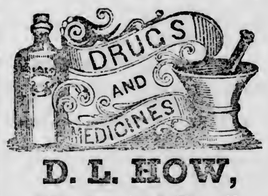
### MORTGAGE SALE.

MORTGAGORS.—Luke Marvin and Ruben M. Wright.
MORTGAGEE.—William M. Sherman.
DATE OF MORTGAGE—May 9th 1857.
MORTGAGE RECORDED on the 11th day of May 1857 in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County, Minnesota in Book "D" of Mortgages on pages 291 and 292.
ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE.—Fisher, Hazard.—Assignment duly recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds.
AMOUNT claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ninety-three cents ($529 93)
DESCRIPTION OF MORTGAGED PREMISES.—"Beginning at the South East corner of the two story brick building owned by one H. G. Grissel and standing upon Lot number five (5) in Block number five (5) as the same is designated upon the recorded plat of Shakopee City, thence running west on the line of said building and parallel with the line of First Street, forty feet, thence running south on a line parallel to the line of Holmes Street, twenty-three feet, more or less,—thence East on the line of First Street and parallel to the first line here, forty feet,—thence north on the line of Holmes Street, parallel to the west line, twenty-three feet, more or less to the place of beginning."

NO SUIT or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, therefore,

NOTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of a power of sale contained in the said mortgage and recorded therewith and pursuant to the provisions of the Statute in such case made, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Shakopee in the said County of Scott on Monday the seventh day of April 1862 at ten o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated February 21st, 1862. FISHER HAZARD, Assignee of Mortgagee.
A. G. CHAFFEE, Atty for Assignee. m13w


**D. L. HOW,**
**Wholesale & Retail**
DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
*TURPENTINE, WHITE LEAD, OILS, VARNISHES, LAMPS, PLASTERING HAIR, KEROSENE OIL, PATENT MEDICINES, FANCY GOODS.*
All orders from Country Dealers promptly attended to with CARE AND DESPATCH.
***KEROSENE OIL***
That will not explode at
**60 cts per Gallon.**
LAMPS, CHIMNEYS AND SHADES, at prices which astonish the People, at—
HOW'S Drug Store.

**200 Barrels Salt**
*For Sale at*
**ST. PAUL PRICES.**
D. L. HOW.
vln4tf.]

MINNESOTA
**SEWING MACHINE**
DEPOT.
The attention of all who are desirous of procuring a
GOOD FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
Capable of performing the most difficult work upon the thinnest gauze or the heaviest cloth and leather, will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock consisting of
BARTHOLF'S CELEBRATED MACHINES
Which we are pleased to inform the public are now reduced in prices that are within the reach of all.
Letter A, Family Machine, $85; retail price five months ago in New York city was $55.
A Manufacturing at $60, N. Y. prices 6 mos. ago $75
B " " 75, " " " 90
C " " 95, " " " 125
ALSO THE WIDELY KNOWN
MOORE & PERKIN'S MACHINE,
Which is suitable for Dress and Cloak Makers. Prices now reduced to $55, formerly sold at $80. The
UNION SEWING MACHINE
Stands high in rank, and at prices that will suit the times. Sold at $30 and with hemmer $35.
All Machines warranted to give satisfaction or
THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.
Send for Samples of Work and Circulars, which will be mailed free.
***Local Agents Wanted.***
Office and Sale Room in the Dana Block, opposite Thompson Bros.' Bank, Third street, St. Paul.
H. D. HITCHIN,
n11y General Agent.

1862 SHAKOPEE 1862.
**HARDWARE STORE.**

Corner of Holmes & First Sts. Shakopee.

**T. J. DUFFY,**
**Wholesale and Retail Dealer in**
***Hardware and Cutlery***
Of Every Description.
**Stoves Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.**
**Agricultural Impliments,**
AND MECHANICS TOOLS.
**General Forwarding and Commission Merchant.**
☞ *Remember the Old Stand; corner of Holmes and First Streets, Shakopee Minnesota*
Job Work and Repairing of all kinds done at short notice.
[vlnlstf.]

**FRESH ARRIVAL!**
**JOHN O'NEILL,**
HAVING received, has now on hand and for sale
CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER POINT ON THE
Minnesota River a choice selection of
***Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes.***
Also a well selected stock of liquors consisting in part of
*MONONGAHALA AND BOURBON WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINES, &c., &c.*
*PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.*
Store corner of Maine and Meredian Streets opposite the Hotel
*BELLE PLAINE, - - - MINN.*

**CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.**
[vlnlstf.]

**HERSHER & PETERS,**
**FURNITURE AND CHAIR**
MANUFACTURERS.
HOLMES STREET - - - - - - - SHAKOPEE
Have constantly on hand a supply of Bedsteads, Bookcases, Bureaus, Tables, and Chairs of all kinds.
**All kinds of work done to order.**
(vlnlstf)

COLLER & BROTHER.
***Cheaper than the Cheapest***
**Groceries, Dry Goods, Etc**
COLLER & BRO. have on hand, and are constantly receiving supplies of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES of all descriptions at
Prices to Suit The Times.
Among which are

| | |
|---|---|
| *COFFEE,* | *SALERATUS,* |
| *SUGAR,* | *CANDLES,* |
| *TEA,* | *SOAP,* |
| *SYRUPS,* | *TOBACO,* |
| *VINEGAR,* | *&c. &c.* |

Also a constant supply of
DRY GOODS.
Calicoes, Delanes, Muslins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton and Linnen Drills;
**The above goods we offer Cheap for cash or ready pay.**
*All we ask is to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.*
We can always be found at our OLD STAND on FIRST STREET,
SHAKOPEE - - - - Minnesota
[vlnn1tf.] COLLER & BRO.

**JOHN McMULLEN,**
DEALER IN

Stoves, Tin Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware
*First Street. Shakopee.*
All kinds of
*JOB WORK AND REPAIRING*
done to order on the SHORTEST NOTICE. vlnlstf.

W. P. COULSON.
*VETERINARY SURGEON*
—AND—
HORSE DOCTOR.
SHAKOPEE - - - - - MINNESOTA.
All kinds of horses diseases—with the exception of glanders—treated with success.
CURES WARRANTED OR NO PAY.
The worst cases of POLL EVIL cured.
Shakopee, Feb. 15, 1862. n12tf.

LOW PRICE WIN!
**Strait & Holton**
*SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA.*
DEALERS IN
**DRY GOODS,**
**GROCERIES, HARDWARE,**
**CROCKERY; &c.**
Keeps constantly on hand a supply of
*Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Crockery, Glass and Hardware, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats Caps, Boots and Shoes Groceries, &c. &c.*
All of which will be sold at
SMALL PROFITS
—FOR—
**Cash or Produce,**
At market rates.
Give us a call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We are not to be undersold by any other establishment in the city.
**THE HIGHEST SAINT PAUL PRICES PAID IN CASH FOR FURS,**
STRAIT & HOLTON.
Shakopee, Dec. mber, 14th 1861. vlnn3y.

HENRY NIEBERGALL,
DEALER IN
**Groceries and Provisions.**
SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA.
Has always on hand a full supply to meet the
WANTS OF HIS CUSTOMORS.
All of which will be sold as
*LOW as CAN be HAD ELSEWHERE.*
The HIGHEST PRICE in
**Cash, Paid for Hides & Furs.**
HENRY NIEBERGALL.
Shakopee Dec. 1861. vln4y.

JOHN SCHWARTZ
**Merchant Tailor.**
HOLMES STREET - - SHAKOPEE.
Being in communication with the most fashionable establishments in the East, all clothing made by me will be of the
**Latest Style and Fashion.**
The patronage of the public is solicited. (vln4m]

**HOMER S. DAVIS,**
**Gunsmith & Repairer of Fire Arms**
Shop on Second Street above the "Argus" office.
☞ *Particular attention paid to repairing.* (vln1;tf.)


FORCLOSURE SALE.

State of Minnesota
District Court 5th Dist. } ss
County of Scott
Elizabeth Edgerton against Luther M. Brown and Eliza J. Brown his wife, August Plsbach Mary . Willard, and Augusta, M. Willard.

Pursuant to a judgement and decree of foreclosure and sale of Mortgaged premises made in the above entitled cause on the 12th day of November A. D. 1861, entered and recorded in the Clerks office of the Court above entitled on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1862.

I Frank McGrade Sheriff of Scott County of the State of Minnesota duly appointed by said Court for the purpose will sell at the front door of the Court house in Shakopee in said county on the 26th day of April A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day to the highest bidder for Cash at public auction the following premises described in said decree to wit The South West Quarter (¼) of Section Nineteen (19) Township one hundred and fourteen (114) Range Twenty two (22) containing one hundred and fifty three 0 100 acres or as much thereof as will be necessary to satisfy the sum of two hundred and ninety seven 97 50—($297 50) dollars with interest and costs of said sale, Dated March 15 h 1862.

FRANK McGRADE
Thos. B. Howe, Sheriff of Scott County Minn.
Atty for Plff.

J. S. WEISER,
**Physician & Surgeon,**
SHAKOPEE, - - - - - - Minnesota.
Office at Drug How's Store. (vln2,tf.

B. GUENTHER,
*DRAPER and TAILOR*
*On street, south of Town Hall*
**Belle, - - - - Minnesota.**
I am prepared to make all clothing for gentlemen on the most reasonable te vln6

C. H. SCAMMON, is our authorized AGENT in Chicago to receive advertisements for the ARGUS.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

# AGRICULTURAL AND HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

## Broom Corn.

From the New York Argus.

We give place to the following communication on account of the practical suggestions it contains respecting the cultivation of a valuable plant crop. We judge from the remarks of our correspondent that he is not fully aware of the extent to which the growing of broom corn is practiced by the farmers in the Mohawk Valley, and other portions of the Eastern section of the State. In New England too—the Connecticut Valley especially—it is a leading crop, and we believe generally regarded profitable. We shall be glad to receive from some experienced cultivators in the regions named or in the broom corn districts in the West, a brief account of the cultivation and management of the crop, including the curing and packing for market.

EDITORS ARGUS:

I notice an increasing inquiry for information on the culture of broom corn, especially in Western New York, since, from necessity, they have discontinued growing wheat. Large portions of Western New York are adapted to the cultivation of broom corn with profit, and no doubt in most of the other States, wherever rich alluvial soil abounds; yet it will do well on any soil adapted to Indian corn—one not subject to late or early frosts. Clay lands have been found as unprofitable for this as for Indian corn. Thorough manuring and clean culture are indispensable requisites. A common practice is to plant on green sward, turned up late in the fall, exposed to the action of the frost to kill the worms and make the soil loose and porous.

There are several varieties grown in different localities. The smaller sort is ordinarily the best crop, on account of its early ripening. It usually yields from 700 to 800 pounds of brush to the acre. The larger variety—sometimes called the New Jersey—yields 1,000 pounds, and sometimes more, of brush per acre; but it is much coarser, and does not make as desirable a broom as the finer variety.

Broom corn is planted in rows about three feet apart, in order that a horse and cultivator can pass through without trouble; the hills are from eighteen to twenty-four inches apart. The quantity of seed is one peck per acre.—There should be from eight to ten stalks in each hill. It requires thorough cultivation, should be hoed three times—the last time as late as safe to work among it, which is often after it is three feet high.

It is usually harvested at the commencement of frosty weather, by breaking down the stalks two or two and one-half feet from the top, and allowing them to hang a few days until the brush becomes straight and compact, when it is cut off, leaving with the brush ten or twelve inches in length of stalk, to be put up in bales. Thousands of tons are grown in the Western States, especially in Ohio; and there is no reason why the farmers of the Eastern States, New York in particular, may not raise enough for home consumption at least. No doubt it would make an important article of commerce.

## The Cost of Things.

The members of the West Springfield (Mass.) Farmers' Club have been counting the cost of some operations; and their experience, it is hoped, will be not only profitable but contagious. One member stated that with the aid of $10 worth of a foreign fertilizer, he raised, on very poor land, seven bushels of corn per acre, last year, and from a half acre adjoining, got one and a half bushels of white beans. The corn cost, at least, $1.50 per bushel, and the beans $3. The same individual, in two weeks, this winter, made two cords of manure, from nine head load of cattle, by the aid of half a ton of straw and one load of sand. The straw cost $8 per ton, and the sand 25 cents, or the bare cost of drawing; but they increased the bulk and value of the manure more than six fold. The farmer that sold the straw said he couldn't afford to use it at that price. Our friend's account balances as follows:

*Debtor.*

| | |
|---|---|
| To ½ ton of straw, | $4 00 |
| To 1 load of sand, | 25 |
| To ½ cord solid excrements, | 1 00 |
| Total cost of materials, | $5 25 |

*Creditor.*

| | |
|---|---|
| By 2 cords of manure, | $8 00 |
| Net profit, | 3 25 |

Or some 23 cents a day on an outlay of 30 cents.

Another member raised 40 bushels of rye on one and a third acres, which he credited as follows:

*Creditor.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 40 bushels rye, | $40 00 |
| 2 tons straw, | 16 00 |
| | $56 00 |

*Debtor.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Plowing and harrowing, | $2 50 |
| 1½ bushels seed, | 1 50 |
| Harvesting and threshing, | 8 00 |
| Interest and taxes, | 14 00 |
| | $26 00 |
| Profit, | $30 00 |

Eighty bushels of corn per acre had been raised by one member, who thought that the larger the crop the less the cost per bushel; and 600 bushels of onions per acre by another. The average cost of corn, on the Connecticut river, is not far from 50 cents a bushel, and of onions, in the case cited, 22 cents a bushel.—Carrots had been raised at a cost of 11 cents a bushel; the cost varying with the condition of the soil, weather, and skill of cultivator.—Hay costs usually from $2.50 to $3 per ton for labor; potatoes, 12 cents; mangels, sugar beets, and Swedes, 6 cents; and turnips from 2 to 3 cents. Onions and carrots rank next to tobacco in value of crop per acre, and are much better for the conscience.—*Springfield Republican.*

HOW TO SAVE FRUITS TREES THAT HAVE BEEN GIRDLED.—A correspondent of the Spritgfield (Mass.) *Republican* furnishes the following:

"Take large scions, long enough to reach over the girdler, scurf off each end about an inch on the side to go next to the tree, then turn your scion over, and on the upper end cut a short bevel; after having done this, take a smooth instrument, raise the bark on the tree, say an inch, or sufficient to receive each end, and carefully crowd the scion under; if the bark adheres firmly to the tree, cut a short slit. If the operation be carefully performed, I have no doubt of its success. Seven years ago I had several apple trees entirely girdled by the mice; I tried the above method, and they are now thrifty and the barkless spot nearly closed over."

PROSPECTS FOR THE PEACH CROP.—A writer in the Germantown *Telegraph* dating from Dover, Delaware, predicts a prosperous season for the Peach crop. He says:

"There is no perceptible swelling in either Apricots or Peach buds yet. All signs would seem to indicate a great crop of all kinds of fruit for this year, and consequently a suffering time for the doctors; good, ripe fruit being very conducive to health. It has been five years since we have had a general fruit crop."

FINE GRAPES.—We are under obligations to Mrs. V. R. Griffin, of Lakeland, for some as fine specimens of the Isabella grape as can be raised in any country. The vine from which the specimens were taken produced forty-five large and beautiful clusters, and is but two years old.

The question is now well settled that with proper care there can be no difficulty in producing grapes in Minnesota.—*Stillwater Messenger.*

A VALUABLE REMEDY.—Every family should keep a small quantity of chlorate of potash. We have never found anything equal to it for a simple ulcerated sore throat. Dissolve a small teaspoonful of it in a tumble of cold water, and then occasionally take a teaspoonful of the solution, so as to gargle the throat. It is nearly tasteless, and not at all offensive to take, and is hence well adapted to children. Nothing is better than this for chapped or cracked hands. Wash them in the weak solution, and they will soon be well. It is also good for a rough, pimply, or chapped face, it may be had of any druggist.

MINNESOTA APPLES.—Dr. L. H. Garrard has presented us with a very fine specimen of Minnesota apples, grown upon his place in Frontenac. It is an excellent quality of fruit, much superior to any of the imported apples that have come under our observation. The Doctor is paying considerable attention to fruit culture, and informs us that his trees are in fine condition and doing well. The Doctor writes us as follows: "All we want in this Hyperborean region is time to experiment in fruit, to raise all that is useful."—*Goodhue Republican.*

MEASLES.—Mr. A. R. Swift, of Detroit, a gentleman whose statements can be implicitly relied upon, furnishes the following:

As there is a great deal of the measles among children through the country, I wish to make known a plan that will speedily cure and keep the disease on the surface of the skin until it turns, and will bring it out when it has turned in, or struck in. Though simple, it is sure: Take a pint of oats and put them in a tight vessel; pour on boiling water, and let it stand a short time; then give it to the sick person to drink. It must be pretty warm. In fifteen minutes you will see a change for the better.—*Detroit Advertiser.*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That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.

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No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling a shilling saved is a shilling earned.

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**Probate Notice.**

State of Minnesota,)
County of Scott, } ss.
Probate Court.)

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Caleb Spencer late of said county deceased.

Whereas George Spencer did on the 18th day of November A. D. 1859, file in said court, what purports to be the last Will and Testament of said Caleb Spencer and gave notice of his acceptance of trust as Executor named in the said last will and testament of Caleb Spencer. And whereas said George Spencer has applied to said court and asked that said Will be admitted to Probate in said Court.

It is hereby ordered that Monday the 26th day of December A. D. 1861, at the office of the Judge of Probate in the Court house, in the city of Shakopee in said County of Scott at ten o'clock in the forenoon, is set apart for the hearing of said application to have said last Will and Testiment admitted to Probate. And it is further ordered that the said applicant give notice of the hearing of said application, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "SCOTT COUNTY ARGUS," a newspaper published in said county, at least three weeks before said day of hearing.

Dated Shakopee, - - - 26th day of November A. D. 1861. JAS. L. MACDONALD, Probate Judge.
(v1n1:3w.)


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Removes the morbid and bilious deposits from the stomach and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, renewing every obstruction restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior

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Much better than pills, and much easier to take.

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Jas. L. Brumley, merchant, 134 Fulton street, New York, writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used

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And now consider myself *entirely cured.*"

Hon. John A. Cross writes, "Brooklyn, March 1860. In the spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of

*DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR.*

It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt entirely free from it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 125 East 29th Street, N. Y., writes, "August 13, 1859—I had a difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used

Darling's Liver Regulator

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I passed a bottle I dosed by the month. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Toby, 11 Christopher Street, N. Y. writes: "Feb. 29, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found any thing equal to

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in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Bilious remedy."

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It can be applied by any one,

and was *entirely cured.* I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: "August 5, 1860.—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try

Darling's Liver Regulator.

I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a

*FAMILY MEDICINE.*

When our children get out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, take no other, but inclose the Dollar (forming a body equal to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less, and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG, and from its elasticity is best adapted for the contraction and expansion of TIN and other METAL ROOFS, consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

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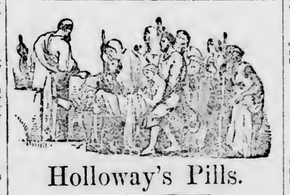

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## POET'S CORNER.

### Thou art Growing Old, my Mother.

BY LILY LEE.

Thou art growing old, my mother,
And thy brow is marked with care,
All furrowed is thine aged cheek,
Once beautiful and fair.
Thy soft brown locks are sadly changed,
Chill frosts have settled there,
And touched with many a freezing kiss
Thy gently flowing hair.

Thou art growing old, my mother,
As I catch the half-drawn sigh,
Well I know that years of sorrow
Have bedimmed thy melting eye:
But with gentle light it beameth,
Beameth on me even yet,
With a love that never changeth
Till the sun of life is set.

Thou art growing old, my mother,
Many of our household band
Have before thee journeyed onward,
To the far-off "better land."
But thy voice in tender accents
Still is falling on my ear,
Sweetly brightening my pathway,
Which without *thee* were so dear.

Thou art growing old, my mother,
And around thy youngest born,
Shadows gather—darkly gather—
Even in life's early morn,
But the blessed Savior spareth
Thee, to still protect thy child,
While the storms of sorrow hover,
Hover o'er me dark and wild!

Thou art growing old, my mother,
Soon I feel that thou will rest
In the "land of the hereafter,"
In the regions of the blest.
Who will love me *then*, my mother,
When the last life cord is riven?
Let us pray that *both together*
*God will take us safe to heaven.*

## SELECT MISCELANY.

### LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

My friend had spoken an impatient word to his little son, and I saw the child's face stained by the hot blood of anger. My friend saw the stain, also. What did he do? Repent of his impatience, and heal the hurt of his child, by a gentle word. No. But he grew more impatient, and calling sharply to the boy, said in a warning tone,

"Take care, sir!"

Take care of what? Why lest punishment follow.

You ask to the child's fault that punishment should be threatened. There was no fault. He had, in passing near a table in the room where I sat, talking with his father, accidently touched a book lying on the edge causing it's fall. The noise jarred on the father's sensative ears. Naturally irritable, he smote the child as I have said with an impatient word: and the child's spirit answered to the harsh rebuke in a hot face and flashing eyes.

"Take care sir!" repeated my friend seeing that this warning admonition had produced no effect on the boy's roused spirits, smarting under a deserved blow.

The stain grew redder on cheeks and brow; the eyes more intense; the lips more firmly shut. I saw defiance in the child's face.

"Why don't you pick up that book?"

There was no sign of obedience.

"Did you hear me?" almost fiercely demanded the father. I shuddered inwardly, but dared not interfere between my hot-tempered friend and his equally hot-tempered son. He might as well have spoken to deaf ears.

"Pick up that book. I say?"

The child did not stir.

"I shall not speak again,' said my friend, in a suppressed voice. One minute passed in dumb silence: then rising, with deliberation, he approached the boy, whose face had become pale, but not weak or fearful, and grasped one of his arms tightly. Time was still given for him to lift the book; but he was too angry to yield. I held my breath painfully, taking a long inspiration as my friend swept from the room, dragging the boy after him. He was gone for nearly five minutes, and then came back, flushed, nervous and excited, saying as he sat down opposite me "I'm out of all heart with that boy."

He looked sadly discouraged. I di' not answer. After sitting for a few moments, he added, "Such a temper—such a will! I never saw anything like it!"

But I answered nothing. What could I say in approval of my friend's conduct. My silence was on the side of his own uneasy convictions, and he felt it to be so.

"What am I to do with the child!" he asked, interrogating my unspoken thought. "To give up to him—to let will and passion have their sway—can only end in moral ruin. He must come under the yoke. Is it not so?"

"Obedience is essential," I answered.

"So I think—obedience at all hazards."

I did not assent to this extreme proposition.

"At all hazards," he repeated with increasing force.

"It may be well," said I, "to look at the conditions of obedience before exacting the full measure of obligation."

"I am not sure that I understand you," answered my friend, with a slightly puzzled air.

"Obedience may be impossible."

Was it impossible for John to lift that book from the floor?"

"Perhaps," I said.

"Perhaps!" my friend looked astonished.

"Morally impossible, I mean."

He shook his head doubtfully.

"A condition may render the easiest act so difficult of performance, that a man will look death in the face and yet not lift a hand in attempted execution. The act in this case becomes morally impossible."

"I do not see how you will apply that to my boy's case.'

"Suppose,' said I "you were riding in one of our street cars, and a passenger on entering, and before you had time to make room for him, were to order you in a rough, imperative manner to move—what would be the result?'

"I would sit still in my place," answered my friend.

"And yet it would be the wiser course to give way and not be disturbed by ungentlemanly rudeness.'

"Perhaps it would; but I have that in me which will not submit to unjust encroachment. And I am quick in my resentment, as you know. To a gentlemanly demeanor I yield everything that is right; to rude exaction, nothing.'

"Therefore it is that the condition of a demand may render obedience a moral impossibility.'

"It is so,' answered my friend.

"Has it not often happened." I continued, "that under a momentary blind excitement, you have said or done things for which you were sorry, and yet, having said or done them, would not recede—growing more persistent in the degree that you were assailed by angry efforts to drive you from the position taken, although, in your heart, you knew you were wrong?"

I understood my friend's character, and knew its weak side.

"It is as you say,' was his answer. "I can be led easily; but all the world cannot drive —no not even to do what is right.'

"Has it never occured to you,' I asked, after a pause, "that your son is like you in this respect?'

I saw a quick change in my friend's countenance. The question had taken him unawares. A sudden light had streamed into an obscure corner of his mind.

"Like me?" His tone was that of a man just awakening, and in surprise at some unexpected sight.

"Is it strange that he should be like you?' I enquired.

"Perhaps not, I am his father.'

The surprise had already gone out of his voice, which had in it a shade of depression.

"Like father, like son.' The adage is as much founded on immutable law, as upon observation. In homelier phrase you have a chip of the old block. John's disposition is very much like your own, my friend. He is quick-tempered, strong-willed, independent, and instinctively opposed to coercion—easily led—hard to be driven. Have you never thought of this? Never looked down into the mirror of his unsullied character, and seen a perfect image of yourself?'

My friend dropped his head upon his bosom and sat a long time silent.

"The father,' I said, as he sat musing, reproduces himself in his children, with such modifications as the mother's life may give. I need not offer arguments to prove the fact; every man of rational preception sees that it must be so under the unvarying law of like producing like.'

"I have no doubt of its being so,' replied my friend.

"Does not the fact instruct us?" I went on "does it not throw light upon that most difficult yet most important of all duties, the government of our children? First we must know the quality, condition and capability of any material upon which we are to work. The plumber would fail in his efforts to produce a useful result if he wrought with wood instead of lead; and so with the gold beater if, instead of the most ductile of all metals, he subjected iron to his hammer strokes. As in the lower world of nature, different forms require different modes of treatment in order to eliminate their proper use, so in the higher world of mind."

"I do not guinsay this,' returned my friend, "I believe that is so. I comprehend the important truth you have stated, that my child bears a likeness to his father. But what I do not see clearly is, the way in which I am to deal with him. How am I to correct in my boy the perversities which he has by inheritance from his father?"

"The first thing," I answered, "is for you to pity him. To think compassionately of him, burdened as he is, for life, with a hasty temper and a stubborn will."

I saw moisture come into my friend's eye; the firm mouth gave way a little.

"May I refer to the scene that passed here a little while ago?" I asked.

"Speak freely,' returned my friend.

"John committed no fault.'

There was a slight motion of surprise in my friend's face.

"Accidently he touched a book and it fell upon the floor—this and only this.'

"He was careless,' said my friend, with a slight effort at self-justification.

"You, or I, any one might have done the same thing. Nay, every day of our lives we do as just as careless things. When the mind is absorbed, we cannot always guard our movements. Now put yourself in John's place. Imagine the book touched without intention, and it falls upon the floor; and imagine as sharp a word spoken to you as you spoke to him—what state of mind would have resulted?'

I paused for his answer, but he did not reply.

"Could you have helped the rush of angry waves? Hurt pride—a sense of wrong—blind impulse—would have made you as stubborn as you saw him."

"Perhaps it would.' My friend's eyes were on the floor. He spoke in a subdued voice.

"You cannot overcome the mind's defects by external force.' I added. "There must be a wise appliance of moral means. Deal by him as you would yourself be dealt by, in like circumstances. Cure his disease by the remedies that reason tells you would heal your own.—Weaken his angry willfullness by removing excitements. Control yourself in his presence—hold back your quick-springing impulse—never let him see you angry, nor find you unjust or unreasonable. Always speak mildly and kindly, except when in grave rebuke or remonstrance for unmistakeable faults, self-acknowledged. Help him with his load of hereditary evil tendencies, instead of adding a part of your own burden to the weak shoulders of a child. If you cannot control yourself, with reason, judgement, years, and experience on your side, what can you expect from him?"

I stopped, lest I were pressing home upon him too closely.

Just at this moment the door opened, and the child came in. The book still lay where it had fallen from the table. I turned and saw the little fellow's questioning eyes upon his father's face. There was a look of grief about his lips. Nothing was said to him; in fact, no notice apparently taken of him. My friend changed the conversation to a new theme. John stole softly across the room, and sat down noiselesley, taking, as he did so, a long, sighing breath. Presently he slipped from the chair, and moving quietly to where the book lay on the floor, lifted and placed it on the table, pushing it to some distance from the edge; in this very act showing his recognition of the fault for which he had been harshly blamed, as only an accident, against the recurrence of which he would guard by placing the book where it would be in no danger of falling. I noticed another deep breath as the child's burdened heart sought to relieve the pressure that still lay heavily upon it. Then he began, by slow approaches to draw near his father, and at last stood by his knee. My friend placed his arm around him, as he still talked with me, and tightened it with a loving pressure, made strong by pity and repentance. John looked up into his face, and then his father bent down and kissed him. Reconciled; yet, as there had been wrong and suffering, and the graver memory cuts deepest when feeling is most intense, was not something lost in that brief struggle between father and child, which could never be restored—something hurt, the pain of which would endure through natural life?

These are questions for sober thought.

My friend, with all his infirmaties of temper had a strong love for children; a quick moral sense; a love of right and justice. These were all on the side of a truer self-disipline as affecting the little ones given to him of God, that they might be trained for heaven. I saw him afterward under stronger provocations and he did not forget himself. My presence may have revived in his memory the scene just described, and so put him on his guard. Even if that were so, much was gained; for all right efforts give a measure of strength, and erect barriers against evil. We overcome what is wrong in our natural tempers by resisting the impulse to act in the moment of provocation; not by repenting and resolving only. The repentance and the resolution are all well enough, and give strength for resistance against the hour of temptation; but only in the degree that we resist and refrain in the hour of trial, do we overcome and rise superior to our enemies.—*Ladies National Magazine.*

### Humors of the Campaign.

The highly intelligent and voracious correspondent of the New York *Mercury* sends, from the seat of War, the following graphic account of some matters which have escaped the notice of less vigilant camp followers who write for the press.

Editors T. T.—We have met the enemy at last my boy; but I don't see that he is ours. We went after them with flying banners, and I noticed when we came back they were flying still!—Honor to the brave who fell on that bloody field! and may we kill enough secessionists to give each of them a monument of skulls.

I was present at the great battle, my boy, and appointed myself especial guard of one of the baggage wagons in the extreme rear. The driver saw me coming, and says he:

"You can't cut behind this ere vehicle, my fine little boy."

I looked at him for a moment after the manner of the late great actor, Mr. Kirby, and says I:

"Soldier, hast thou a wife?"

Says he, "I reckon."

"And sixteen small children?"

Says he, "there was only fifteen when last heard from."

"Soldier," says I, "were you to die before to morrow, what would be your last request?"

"It would be," says he, "that some kind friend would take the job of walloping my offspring a year on contract, and finding my beloved wife in subjects to jaw about."

"Soldier, says I, "I'm your friend and brother. Let me occupy a seat by your side."

And he didn't let me do it.

While I was skermishing around in the rear, I met Raymond of the *Times*, and found he was hunting for the "Great Quadrilateral." He said he would go into the thickest of the fight and write an account of it on the knapsack of a dead rebel, if it wasn't for the fact that if he should get mortally wounded, the *Herald* would swear that he was shot while running after his hat. Just at this minute something bust, and I found myself going up at the rate of two steeples and a shot tower a second. I met a Fire Zouave on his way down, and says he:

"Towhead, if you see any of our boys up there, just tell them to hurry down, for there's goin' to be a mass, and Nick's fellers 'll take that are four gun hybrant from the secesh in less time than you can reel two yards of hose."

"As I was very tired, I didn't go all the way up; but turned back at the first cloud, and returned hastily to the scene of strife. I happened to light on a very fat secesher who was doing a little running for exercise. Down he went with me on the top of him, he was dreadfully scarced.

With the remembrance of the many heroic souls who have sacrificed themselves for their country that day, my boy, I left him. I was routed at about five o'clock in the afternoon, and fell back on Washington, where I am now, receiving my rations. A skeleton with nothing on but a havelock is all that is left of your correspondent.

### A Curious Acrostic.

The initial capital letters spell, "My boast is in the glorious cross of Christ," and the words in SMALL CAPITALS read from top to bottom, with those in *Italic* read from bottom to top, make the Lord's Prayer:

Make known the Gospel truths, OUR Father King;
Yield us thy grace dear FATHER from above;
Bless us with hearts witsin feeling can sing.
Our life thou ART for *ever*, God of love!
Assuage our griefs in love *for* Christ we pray,
Since the bright Prince of HEAVEN and *glory* died!
Took all our shame, and HALLOWED *the* display,
In first uniting man *and* then being crucified.
Stupendous God! THY grace and *power* make known,
In Jesus' NAME let all *the* world rejoice,
Now labors in THY heavenly *Kingdom* own,
That blessed KINGDOM for thy saints *the* choice!
How vile to COME to thee, *is* all our cry,
Enemies to THY self and all that's *thine!*
Graceless our WILL, our lives *for* vanity
Loathing the truths, BEing *evil* in design,
Oh God, thy WILL be DONE, *from* earth to Heaven,
Reclining on the Gospel let *us* live.
In EARTH, from sins *deliver*-ed and forgiven,
Oh, as thyself, *but* teach us to forgive;
Unless his power *temptation* doth destroy,
Sure is our fall *into* the depths of woe;
Carnal IS mind, we're *not* a glimpse of joy;
Raised against HEAVEN, in *us* no hope can flow.
O, GIVE us grace and *lead* us on thy way;
Shine on us with thy love, *and* give *us* peace;
Self and sins sin, which rise *against* us slay;
Oh I grant each DAY our *trespass* so may cease;
Forgive OUR evil deeds *that* oft we do,
Convince IN DAILY of *them* to our shame,
Help us with heavenly BREAD; *forgive* us too
Recurrent lusts, AND *we* adore thy name.
In thy FORGIVENESS, we *as* saints can die,
Since, for us and our *trespasses* so high,
Thy Son, OUR Saviour, bled on Calvary.

TRUTHS FOR WIVES.—In domestic happiness the wife's influence is much greater than her husband's; for the one, the first cause—mutual love and confidence—being granted, the whole comfort of the household depends upon trifles more immediately under her jurisdiction. By her management of small sums her husband's respectability and credit are created or destroyed.

No fortune can stand the constant leakage of extravagance or mismanagement, and more is spent in trifles than women would easily believe.

The one great expense, whatever it may be, is turned over and reflected on, ere incurred; the income is prepared to meet it; but it is pennies imperceptibly sliding away which do the mischief, and does not come within a man's province.

There is often an unsuspected trifle to be saved in every household. It is not in economy alone that the wife's attention is necessary, but in those niceties which make a well-regulated house.

An unfortunate cruel-stand, a missing key, a buttonless shirt, a soiled table cloth a mustart-pot with all its old contents sticking hard and brown upon it, are severally nothings; but each can raise an angry word, or cause discomfort. Depend upon it, there is a great deal of domestic happiness in a well-dressed mutton-chop, or a tidy breakfast-table.

Men may grow sated of beauty, tired of music, are too often wearied of conversation, however intellectual; but they can always appreciate a well swept hearth and smiling comfort.

A woman may love her husband devotedly —may sacrifice fortune, friends family, country for him—she may have the genius of a Sappho, the enchanted beauties of an Armida; but, melancholy fact, if with these she fails to make home comfortable, his heart will inevitably escape her. And women live so entirely in the affections, that, without love, their existence is void. Better submit, then to household tack, however repugnant they may be to your tastes, than doom yourself to a loveless home. Woman of a high order of mind will not run this risk; they know that their feminine, their domestic, are their first duties.

TO BACHELORS.—Stand up here, you ugly pictures of humanity rejoicing in the name of bachelors, and answer me a few questions.—What are you fit for in this world? What good are you doing your country? What are you doing for posterity? What interest have you in the generation yet to come? What will you be when old men, if your vile habits ever permit you to arrive at a good, old age?—Won't you be like lonely, scared and scathed trees, standing in a big clearing without a companion, and your life unprotected from the frost by young saplings and shrubs at your feet? Or won't you be like pumpkins in a corn field, more prominent because of your prodigious ugliness, than the stalks at your side laden with golden grains?

Now, hold your heads up and talk like men, whether you can act so or not. Now, don't you feel ashamed of yourselves? Look at the girls about you—all smiles—hearts overflowing with love ready to be spilled on the first poor fellow that can touch their sympathies—look at them and feel the disgusting position you occupy in the cabbage garden of humanity. What are you holding back for? Why don't you reform? Put on your best looks, visit the girls—talk to them prettily—drive them, walk them, then propose, get accepted, (if you can) marry, and the country will rely on you as a well disposed citizen. Try it, ye unfortunates.

DESPERATION, NOT COURAGE.—Plutarch relates an anecdote of a soldier of Antigonius, remarkable for bravery, but who had an unhealthy appearance. On account of his courage, Antigonius put him in charge of his own physician, who succeeded in curing the disease; but the character of the soldier became entirely changed, and he no longer exhibited his former bravery. This being observed, and the reason asked, he said that he was made less bold by being relieved from misery, by which his life was made hateful to him. The story may be fabulous, but something analogous has doubtless fallen under the observations of every one. The bold and adventurous are generally those who have suffering of mind or body. Our thoughts revert to Wolfe, wasted and almost dying with dysentery at the time of his desperate but successful attack upon Quebec; to Nelson at Trafalgar, mutilated in former encounters with the enemy, having but a single arm and eye, and now seeking only for a generous death.

AUSTRALIAN DAINTIES.—How far the voracious appetite of the million mouths of London may insist on extending the list of eatables, only a wild imagination can conjecture, or searching natural science divine. The meat of the eland, the horse, and the ass, have already been pronounced excellent. Letters from Australia open up the vista of a more varied and heterogeneous bill of fare. A banquet of a remarkable character had been held at Melbourne. It was given under the auspices of an Acclimatization Society set on foot by Mr. Edward Wilson, who has rendered great service to the colony of Victoria, by introducing foreign animals, game, and singing birds. The Society, which is described as being now numerous and including several active members, served up a number of the native animals; birds and fishes. The bill of fare comprised kangaroo, wallaby, wombat, bandicoot, opossum, and porcupine, amongst the animals; black swan, wild turkey, paroquet, water-hens, and wattle-birds, amongst the fowl; and most of the fish of the Australian salt and fresh waters.

DIRECTNESS OF THOUGHT.—Some eminent men have lacked fluency of perspicuity of expression, which has given rise to the idea that they were of hesitating mind, although decided in action, as in the case of Cromwell; but this may have been mere want of facility in the use of language, but generally we find energy of language where there is energy of action. The old veteran, Suwaroff, could say very well what he meant, and was understood, as when he wrote to the Austrian general, Melas, who was not pleased with marching in wet weather:—"Fine days were made," said he, "for woman, and fine gentlemen, and lazy persons." So Blucher, in his memorable order to the Prussians announcing that he would lead them against the French, on the day of the great battle of Waterloo, "We shall beat them, for we must." In respect to Cromwell, it has recently been proved, especially by the publication of his letters, that he was able to express what he meant in very clear and forcible terms.

THE "SILVER-RULE."—You all know the "golden rule. "Do unto others as you would wish them to do unto you." Here is a rule which is almost a part of the golden rule, that we put it by itself, and because of its value call it the "Silver Rule"—Think and say all you can of the good qualities of others; forget and keep silent concerning their bad qualities. You can't conceive how much such a course will lighten your own happiness and raise you in the esteem of your mates. Did you ever think any more of a boy or girl because he or she found fault with others? Never call your schoolmates ugly, or cross, neither behind their backs nor before their faces. If they are ugly, or cross, it does not make them better to talk and think about it while it makes you love to dwell upon the faults of others, and causes your own soul to grow smaller, and you become like the foul bird that prefer carrion for food. Rather tell all the good you can, and try to think of some good quality.

A MOTHER'S KISS.—A day or two since, a ragged and dirty looking boy, fourteen years of age, pleaded guilty, in the Superior Criminal Court, to have fired a building. For two years past, since the death of his mother, he had wandered around the streets a vagrant, without a home or a human being to care for him, and he had become in every respect a "bad boy." A gentleman and lady interested themselves in his behalf, and the latter took him one side to question him. She talked to him kindly, without making the slightest impression upon his feelings, and to all she said he manifested the greatest indifference, until she asked him if no one had ever kissed him. This simple inquiry proved too much for him, and bursting into tears, he replied, "no one since my mother kissed me." That one thought of his poor dead mother, the only betthought of his poor dead mother, the only being, perhaps, who had ever spoken kindly to him before, touched him to his heart, a hardened young criminal though he was. The little incident caused other tears to flow than his.


## The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

SHAKOPEE, APRIL 12, 1862.


### The Division of the State into Congressional Districts.

We take the following from a late number of the St. Paul *Journal*. It is a well written article, and from the pen of one fully competent to discuss the subject:

MR. EDITORS: It is always well, in journalizing, to notice in a proper way, all such public or legislative acts as involve a question of constitutional power, lest an act of mere policy within the acknowledged powers of the State, should be so done as to be construed into an implicit obedience to the dictates of unwarranted and assumed authority, and thus establish a precedent of evil and dangerous tendency and influence.

Gov. Ramsey, in his message to the Legislature, upon the subject of dividing the State into two Congressional Districts, refers to, and copies at length, the second section of the apportionment act of 1842, and indicates by the closing sentence of the message, that the provisions of that section are obligatory upon the State.

Those who remember the history of that section of that act, and who hold to the doctrines of State rights and a strict construction of the National Constitution, will not support Gov. R. in yielding a State obedience to it.—They cannot do so without surrendering a "right reserved to the State," and acknowledging a power in Congress that the Constitution does not confer.

All who then lived and who were old enough to retain the impressions which the scenes of the log cabin, hard cider and coon election campaign of 1840, were so well calculated to make, will remember what a wild and fearful political tornado that was. The Whig party, as the opposition to the Democratic party, was then denominated, literally swept the nation as with a besom of frenzy, and acquired the possession of the Executive Department of the Government and the House of Representatives. In that same year a census of the United States was taken, and upon that census an apportionment of the members of the House of Representatives was to be made among the States by the Congress so elected.

At and prior to that election, the States of New Hampshire and New Jersey elected their members of Congress by general ticket, or in other words, those States were not divided into Congressional Districts, but each elector voted for as many candidates for Congress as the State was entitled to elect; and in New York there were some double districts, electing two members. New Hampshire was then firmly Democratic, and New Jersey close. At a Congressional election in New Jersey a short time anterior to 1840, extensive frauds had been committed, and all the members, save one, had been certificated by the Governor under the "broad seal of the State," without the virtue of an election by a majority of votes. The "broad seal" was fixed upon the lips, to stifle the voice of the majority of the electors. A contest for the seats in the House of Representatives ensued—when and where it was gravely argued that the "broad seal" was conclusive, and that the House could not constitutionally or without a violation of well established rules and doctrines of evidence, go behind it. The contest was long, vigorous and bitterly partizan. The result is of no material consequence to the purposes of this article.

These things were fresh in the recollection of the Whig members elected in 1840 for the Congress to commence on the 4th of March, 1841, and they came to the special session convened by the proclamation of President Harrison, flushed with victory and determined and impatient to punish the Democratic party for strict adherence to the Constitution in the administration of the Government, and the repeated overthrow of the Whig schemes of a National Bank, tariffs for protection, the distribution of the surplus revenue, and particularly the avails of the sales of the public lands, among the States, and the like. Among the measures of punishment of the Democratic party, was this second section of the apportionment act, though it was not passed till the next and general session of that Congress—June 25th, 1842.

As characterizing the spirit of that section of the apportionment act of 1842, it may not be improper to say, that *that* Congress, at the said special session, hastened to repeal the "independent treasury system," to pass a general bankrupt act, (which the same Congress afterwards and after many of its members had availed themselves of its benefits, repealed) and an act to divide among the States, Territories and District of Columbia, the nett avails of the sales of the public land. (See section 2 of the act of September 4, 1841, commonly called the Preemption Act.) At the same special session, that Congress passed the "little tariff," and the "big tariff," the "United States Bank" bill, and the "Fiscal Agent" bill, all of which, fortunately for the country and its constitution, met the veto of John Tyler, who, upon the death of President Harrison, had succeeded to the Presidency.

The second section of the said apportionment act was dictated by the same spirit of partizan retaliation, and was embraced within the same class of constitutional or rather unconstitutional principles and administrative policy, which constituted the inducements to the hasty rejection of the "sub-treasury law" and the passage of the other actions mentioned.—By it the Congress assumed to dictate to each State how it should legislate upon a particular subject. Instead of so acting itself to make regulations or to alter or change State regulations already made, for the election of members of Congress, (as perhaps it might constitutionally have done, but does not do) it assumed to command the States how to make their own regulations. The *assumption* of power was palpable, and because it was so repugnant to the constitution and to the principles of the Democratic party, it was in undisguised ill feeling, called the "*mandamus* section" of the apportionment bill. The object of it was to break up the organization of the Democratic party in New Hampshire and New Jersey, and to improve the chances of electing some Whig members of Congress from those States.

The Democratic members of Congress, and the Conventions of that party throughout the country, promptly took ground against that section, and ardently and vigorously opposed it, as an unwarranted assumption of power by Congress, and a plain infraction of the rights of the States; and the masterly and conclusive argument of Silas Wright, then a Senator in Congress from New York, proved it so, to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind. But it was of no avail. The passage of that section was a part of the Whig programme of retaliation, and with the aid of the votes and influence of such "conservatives" (recreant Democrats) as Wm. C. Rives, N. P. Tallmadge, John C. Clark, *et id omne genus*, they were able to pass, and did pass it.

Immediately after the passage of the act, the Legislature of New York was convened in special session (Seward, Governor) to divide the State into Congressional Districts. The lower House (Assembly) was Democratic, and among the members were many of the ablest men of the State. John A. Dix, Horatio Seymour, Michael Hoffman, Arphaxad Loomis, John Cramer, George R. Davis, Theron R. Strong, Wm. B. Maclay, Auguste Devezac, John L. O'Sullivan, Chas. Humphrey, John W. Tamblin, John A. Lott, Lemuel Stetson, and many others who might be named, and who have since that time occupied high places of honor and trust in the State and Nation.—L. S. Chatfield was Speaker. Never was there an Assembly in New York possessing more, if as much, of the learning, talent and high character of the Democratic party of that State. At that session, a committee of which Gen. Dix was chairman, made a report upon the "mandamus section" of the apportionment act under which the Legislature was about to District the State. The resolutions which were reported by Gen. Dix and passed by the House, declared in substance, but in very plain and strong terms, that in the opinion of that House, that section of the apportionment act was unconstitutional and void, and an assumption of power on the part of the Congress in violation of the rights of the State. And that though the House deemed it proper and advisable to divide the State into single Congressional Districts, they did so, not in obedience to the command of Congress contained in that section, but because they, in the rightful exercise of a discretion and power belonging exclusively to the State, deemed it best and strictly in accordance with the principles and policy of the Constitution. The Legislative bodies of other Democratic States made the like expressions of opinion touching that section of the apportionment act of 1842.

Such is the history of that section, and such is the manner in which it was, *at* the time of its passage, received by the Democratic party. In the absence of the expressions which were then made, the universal adoption of the single District system throughout all the States, would be very apt to induce the belief that the whole country acquiesced in that section as a proper, legitimate and unquestionable exercise of Congressional power. It is not so, and the writer of this article desires that it should not *seem* to be so. It is for that reason that he desires that this history, should accompany the act dividing this State into single Congressional Districts, lest such act should be construed into a silent and willing obedience, to the mandates of an unconstitutional assumption of power over the States, virtually conceded by Governor Ramsey to be legitimate and obligatory, and not as a voluntary act of the Legislature in the exercise of its own discretionary and exclusive authority. The writer does not object to, but approves, the dividing of the State into single Congressional Districts; nor does he object to the division that had been made, if it is fair and equal. *That* he has not investigated.

"CONSTITUTIONALIST."

GEN. BANKS ON GEN. MCCLELLAN.—The following paragraph from an article in the Springfield *Republican*, may have some weight with the malignants who are fighting General McClellan with more energy than they are the rebels:

"How far Gen. McClellan is the author of the general plan of the campaign—how far he may be credited with what has been done at the South and West—is another matter of hot dispute. Some deny any right of authorship—others grant the fullest credit, and will not allow that a single point has been gained which was not in his programme. Here, however, I have a bit of interesting testimony—The subject was under discussion, at a dinner-table where Gen. Banks was present, and he, who, by the way, stands by Gen. McClellan most loyally, quietly remarked that, while in consultation with Gen. McC. last November or December, the latter incidentally took down a map, and pointed out to him upon it every movement that has since been made by our armies; and, as to Manassas, said that we should either drive the rebels from it in a successful battle, or they would evacuate it of their own accord.

"There is a sensible abatement in the last few days in the assault upon Gen. McClellan.—He is in the field and acting, and while his opponents must acquiesce in the President's decision to give him a chance to renew the public faith in his ability and wisdom, his friends cannot help feeling that his reputation hangs upon the fortune of war.

MAJOR GENERAL HITCHCOCK.—This gentleman has entered upon the discharge of the duties of Major General in the service of the United States, to which office he was appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. At one time the condition of his health warned him not to accept the high office, and his declension was communicated to the War Department. But, in a few days, when on a visit to Washington, he was induced to withdraw it, and is now on duty in that city.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF SCOTT COUNTY.

J. L. MACDONALD, Editor.

SHAKOPEE, APRIL 12, 1862.

## Minnesota Redeeming Herself.

The result of the recent local elections in this State, cannot but be gratifying to every Democrat. It shows that the sceptre of power is fast passing from the Republican party. Elsewhere we publish a portion of the victories, so far as received, which show large Democratic victories and gains. That a reaction is going on in this State, in comm on with the other States, no one will gainsay. All that is necessary to a complete redemption of Minnesota from the thraldom of Republicanism, is *time*—the arrival of an opportunity for the people to place the seal of their condemnation upon that delectable party, by their votes.

The local elections show a settled determination upon the part of the masses to reinstate that old, well-tried and time-honored organization. They have learned, to their sorrow, that in abandoning the Democratic party, they have been worshiping false gods, and they are fast returning to the Democratic fold.

DEATH OF DR. HUNTINGTON.—The many friends and admirers of the talented author of "Rosemary," and many other graceful works of fiction, will regret to learn that he is now no more. We learn from the *N. Y. Tablet*, that he died at Pau, in France, on the 10th of March, after a long and tedious illness which he bore with the most perfect resignation to the Divine will. He died and passed, we are well assured, from this world to the mansions of eternal rest, prepared for those who have loved much, and suffered much, and fought the good fight manfully. The only grief that troubled his gentle spirit in the last hour of life must have been the utter bereavement, the dreary isolation in which his death was to leave the devoted wife, who was to him, indeed, a ministering angel—that *"first friend and last friend,"* to whom he so touchingly dedicated *Rosemary*, the last creation of his brilliant genius.

A FEW QUESTIONS TO MR. SUMNER.—In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, just as Sumner was commencing his abolition speech, interfered in the following manner:

Mr. Davis—Will the honorable Senator allow me just a minute to suggest a matter to him before he proceeds.

Mr. Sumner—Certainly.

Mr. Davis—It may be that the speech which the honorable Senator intends to pronounce may cover the points which I have embodied in some questions to him. If they do not I should take it very kindly if the honorable Senator will answer the questions. I will read them:

1. Are slaves in the District of Columbia, and in the slaveholding States, legally the subject of property?

2. Has Congress the power to deprive the owners of lands and houses and lots situated in the District of Columbia, of that property?

3. What law or laws give the owners of real estate in the District of Columbia their right to such property? Inform us where such law or laws may be found and read?

4. What law or laws give a different right and title to slaves and to real estate? Where can such law or laws be found?

5. Is or not the constitution, and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, and all the treaties made under the authority of the United States, the supreme law of the land, which all persons, without any exception whatever, are bound to obey?

6. Is or not the Supreme Court of the United States the proper and final tribunal to judge and determine all questions, whether in law or equity, under the constitution and laws of the United States?

Mr. Sumner proceeded to make his speech, but never noticed the queries. The late Senator Douglas probably hit upon the reason when, in one of the Kansas debates, he said Sumner's speeches were written out, committed to memory, and preached before a looking-glass, with a negro boy holding a candle.

HARD ON GIDEON.—The following petition has been placed in the Merchants' Exchange, in Boston, for signatures, and has been numerously signed:

*"To the President of the United States*—The undersigned, citizens of Boston and its vicinity, respectfully request that the present Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Gideon Welles, be removed from office, and that his place may be supplied by some man qualified, by executive capacity and by competent knowledge of naval and civil affairs, to exercise the proper forecast, vigilance and energy in preventing such disasters as may be directly traced to the lack of those qualities in the present incumbent, and in those subordinate" for whose fitness he is in the main responsible.

The N. Y. *World* does not believe the Nashville has escaped in the manner described, because the Secretary of the Navy has not been removed. The N. Y *Times* is equally severe. It says: "The fact that, under the circumstances, this vessel was allowed to escape to sea, is another of the long series of national disgraces which we owe, not to our navy, but to the administration of our Navy Department."

THE WESTERN IRISH BRIGADE.—The Rochester (N. Y.) *Evening Express* of the 18th ult., says of the Irish Regiment which has been organizing in that city:—

We are reliably informed that an order has been received for the consolidation of the Irish Regiment with that of Colonel Fuller, or the Le Roy Regiment. The order is to take effect as soon as practicable, and will necessitate the consolidation of the several companies now at Camp Hillhouse. Numerically they ranked as follows:—Captain McMahon, 73 men; Capt. Bradley, 57; Captain Murphy, 47; Captain Graham, 41; Captain Smith, 35; Captain Buckley, 33.

Apart from these, there are a number now in hospital, and others on furlough, making about 378 men. Their consolidation with Colonel Fuller's Regiment will create an effective force of upwards of 1,000 men—a crack regiment.

We understand that Colonel Fuller will retain the position of commanding officer, and Colonel Carroll will be assigned to the Lieutenant Colonelcy. The remaining positions have not yet been definitively announced.

The Irish Regiment will be inspected and mustered into service at Camp Hillhouse, and Col. Fuller's regiment at the Le Roy rendezvous. They will then be simultaneously ordered to report at New York, and will probably leave for that city during the early part of the ensuing week.

## WESTERN ELECTIONS.

### Great Democratic Victories!

*THE REACTION GOING ON.*

***Who Says Democracy is Dead!***

### MINNESOTA ALL RIGHT.

The spring elections show that the people are awakening and the old guard of the Union-the Democratic party, is rising in its might. The returns so far as heard from give with hardly an exception Democratic gains and victories.

St. Paul led off with a Democratic majority of 350.

In Shakopee there was no opposition.

In Belle Plaine all Democrats elected.

St. Peter gives a Democratic majority of 26. This town has always given a Republican majority since 1857 Good for St. Peter.

Traverse de Sioux increases her Democratic majority.

In Carver and Chaska the Democrats had it "all their own way."

Mankato gives a Democratic majority of 80. Good enough.

In St. Cloud the entire Democratic ticket was elected by an increased majority. Bully for St. Cloud!

In Red Wing Hon. C. Graham, formerly of the Land Office, and late Democratic candidate for Congress, was elected Mayor upon a Union ticket. This city has heretofore been considered a Republican stronghold.

In Winona the election was very warmly contested, and resulted in the election of A. F. Hodgins, (Dem.) by a majority of 86 over J. J. Randall, Republican. The three Aldermen elect are Democrats. Hurrah for Winona!

In Chatfield the town election resulted in the success of the entire Democratic ticket by an average majority of 70. Three cheers for Chatfield!

WISCONSIN.—In this State the Democrats have gained great victories. The cities of Milwaukee, La Crosse, Racine, Janesville Madison, Fon du Lac, Watertown and Kenosha, have each carried the day, and elected Democratic Mayors. Many of those cities have heretofore been Republican.

ILLINOIS—In this State it has been the same way. In Peoria the Democratic majority was 315, and five Democrats and one Republican were chosen Supervisors. In Springfield there was no opposition to the regular Democratic ticket. In Rock Island the officers elected are all Democrats; ditto in Moline.

IN THE OUTSET OF THE SECESSION AGITATION we find ex-Governor Adams, of South Carolina, holding the following language:

"The abolitionists are our best friends. Thank God for what they have already done; and for the inestimable blessing they were about to confer they were entitled to our warmest gratitude. [Laughter.] Their assaults have been unceasing, but all for our good * * * They have furnished us with a justification for dissolving our connection with them."

With equal unction, and we doubt not with equal sincerity, Mr. Phillips, in his speech delivered in Washington city, returned "thanks to God that He had created Gen. Beauregard," who fired on Fort Sumpter that first gun whose reverberations became the tocsin of our present civil war.

A PIOUS CHAPLAIN.—The Freeport (Ill.) *Journal* of March 17th publishes a letter from the pen of the Rev. David Teed, Chaplain of the Forty-sixth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, in which he says:

"We hear it rumored that McClellan has moved on the Potomac, and the quiet of that noted point is somewhat disturbed, as connected with it is the report that we are in possession of Manassas but with the loss of ten thousand men. *I hope that this is true*, that we are in possession of the place, *and that we have lost ten thousand soldiers*, as I believe this sacrifice will put beyond the range of probability any dishonorable compromise."

By "dishonorable compromise," of course, the Rev. Mr. Teed means any settlement that does not involve the emancipation of the slaves. What a luminous light of the Gospel and searcher of the Scriptures the Rev. Mr. Teed must be, surely!

PHILLIPS'S INCENDIARISM.—Says the Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat*, one of the best of Union papers:

"Free speech—aye, free speech; we have heard a great deal of that; but when words cost blood, we don't admire their freedom.—Phillips misrepresents the free States, and the false impression his tirades have made still nerves thousands of arms to fight against the government. Do the people of the free States, who are pouring out blood and treasure to restore the authority of the government, want the difficulties in their way augmented, by deepening the false impression of their designs and purpose? One speech of Phillips' scattered through the South will cost millions of treasure and hundreds of the lives of sons and brothers in the free States."

Says the Boston *Courier:*

"No man who can justly estimate the inestimable beneficence of law and order will ever justify mobs. There is a difference, however, between disturbing the peace willfully, and checking those causes which disturb the peace—between the rush of a crowd after a peaceable house-dog perambulating the highway, and the taking of suitable measures to prevent a mad dog from infecting quiet people with the virus which leads to hydrophobia. We have only recommended, in the case of Wendell Phillips, that a man who attempts a tour through the country, in order to disseminate disunionism, ought to be locked up. We do not see any difference at all between the secessionist who puts his disunion doctrines in practice at the South, and the abolition harangueur who aids him in his object by inducing men to band themselves together for disunion purposes at the North."

PETITIONS AGAINST NEGRO IMMIGRATION.—Some of the republicans of Ohio, afraid of being overrun by Kentucky, or Tennessee, or Virginia contrabands, are petitioning the Legislature of that State to prohibit negro immigration into Ohio. A Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* says:

"Some of these go the whole figure and ask for a law to prescribe pains and penalties for harboring or employing any negro within the State.'

"Mr. Kenney presented a petition to the Senate upon this subject, signed by 217 citizens of Ashland county, and Mr. O'Connor one signed by 57 citizens of Monroe county."

## Our Army Correspondence.

FROM THE THIRD REGIMENT.

From our Regular Correspondent.

CAMP MINNESOTA, (near Nashville.) March 30th, 1862.

MON AMIE: Since my last, "a change has come o'er the spirit of my dream," as you will observe by the date of this note. We were relieved from our railroad guarding at Belmont, by the 11th Regiment of Michigan Volunteers, on the 10th instant, and proceeded to within five miles of Louisville, where we remained until the 19th inst., when we marched into Louisville, at about 3 o'clock, P. M., and embarked on board the "Denmark" and "Undine," and steamed away from the levee, *en route* for Nashville, the same evening at about 8 o'clock, P. M.

Col. Lester did all in his power to make his men (the right wing) comfortable on board the "Denmark;" but I am sorry to have to observe that the left wing, under Capt. Matson, on board the "Undine," were treated in a more exclusive style. Our Col. allowed all the men exposed on the hurricane deck, to sleep on *all* the cabin floor; and also allowed any one who had the "spondulix" to take their meals at the cabin table; while on board the "Undine," there was a guard out on the Ladies Cabin, to allow no profane footstep to encroach upon the sacred precincts, where *our* aristocratic leaders smoked their pipes and drank their toddy at their ease, and even the sick were not allowed to get anything to eat but their crackers and pork, although willing to pay any charge which might be made. The rest of the cabin was certainly allowed to those with no shelter, but, then, you never saw sardines packed closer than were that animated deck load of "Sam's" nephews.

We enjoyed the trip as well as circumstances would permit, by viewing the river scenery now and again. At the mouth of the Cumberland, we saw two earthwork fortifications, they command both of the rivers. The Cumberland must be very picturesque in summer. Shortly after we entered the mouth of the river, I was informed that one of the men of Company A, had died, he was a fine young man, and, by his looks, you would never imagine that he would be the first to go, as he is really the first who has died in Company A since its formation. I heard that his disease was congestive fever. He asked for some tea a few minutes before his death, but there *was none* for him—his name was S. J. Raymond, I believe he was from Minneapolis. We stopped at Fort Donelson and buried him within the works, on the edge of a slope, where there were some brush and trees formerly; but enough still remains to shade his grave. I made the most of my time to see all I could of the place—it is a temporary earthwork fort, but answers the purpose it was intended for, as well as if millions had been laid out in its construction—the outer lines of defence, which I was told were five miles in length, are just a common ditch about six or seven feet wide, about two or three feet deep, with the excavated earth thrown up on the outside, and at intervals, an irregular earthwork lunette, with perhaps one, and, in other cases, two guns to cover the defenders. On the outside, the trees are felled, and lie in every direction which would entangle men greatly in passing over the intervening space between the lines and the standing timber, in fact, if the defending party had stuck to their intrenchments and made even a common sort of stand, they would have nearly annihilated the storming party.—On the camp ground, an old curiosity hunter would be quite at home; there was old rags of all sorts, which had formerly been garments of some description or other, old cartouch boxes, bayonets, gun-barrels, shot, shell, &c. mixed with pieces of decaying pork, &c., which made the odor anything but agreeable. I also saw five dead horses, which did not improve the odor of the atmosphere around. On the whole, a battle field is a fine thing to read about, but a deuced ugly thing for the future visitors of said field, and I believe it to be as ugly for those who help to manure the soil for the benefit of some future owner.

We are brigaded into the 23d Brigade, under command of Col. W. W. Duffield. Our Brigade consists of the 9th Michigan regiment, the 8th and 23rd Kentucky, and ours, with the 1st Kentucky Battery attached. The rest of our Brigade left on the 29th, and we were ordered to await further orders. We also are detailed to send into Nashville daily (a distance of about two miles) one company each day, for a guard of honor to General Dumont.

I said before, that the boys were anxious to get an opportunity to try their strength with the rebels: they are now in a better condition for that work, we having got *good* new Austrian rifles since, which, I believe, are equal to if not better, than the Springfield rifle, at all events, the article we have now will give them a—ll at 900 yards, which, I think, a very nice distance. Our Brigade has gone to Murfreesboro, about thirty miles from this, at which place the 2nd Minnesota is stationed, too.—I think that we shall soon have some other work to do than what we are at at present.—What a change in so short a time! In my last, I thought we were not destined to see anything, when now, we have every expectation of seeing something of the work. It made the boys feel pretty tall to see the old stars and stripes, and the State flag blowing out proudly, up the streets of Nashville, while some of the spectators were heard to say that that was the finest regiment they had ever seen.

We are kept to make the people Union in spite of themselves, not by using bullets, &c., but by moral force, and what is vastly more persuasive both with *Union* and *Secesh*, when we wanted either chickens, pies, butter, or any thing of that description, *we paid* for them, and that at the highest rate of the market.—So General Buell is going to try what effect we will have on the Nashvillites, as we were so successful with the Kentuckians. I am a little hurried now, but you shall soon again hear without fail, from

"MILES."

COMMERCE WITH THE REBEL STATES.—The Secretary of the Treasury has recently issued special licenses for commercial intercourse, under the act of July last, which prohibits shipments for those ports of the United States heretofore declared by the President to be in insurrection, without a written permit. The licenses do not now extend further than Nashville and intermediate points. Nothing shipped under them is to be disposed of to persons in arms against the United States, or to others furnishing them aid and comfort.

## Latest News

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

# A REBEL WATERLOO.

## BEAUREGARD DEFEATED.

## TREMNDOUS BATTLE

## GEN. A. S. JOHNSON KILLED.

***The Enemy Flee to Corinth,***

## CAVALRY IN PURSUIT.

### General W. H. Wallace Killed.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Quarters for three thousand additional prisoners at Camp Douglas were ordered by Gen. Halleck this morning.

The *Times* account of the battle at Pittsburg Landing on Sunday and Monday says:

The enemy surprised Gen. Prentiss' brigade which was in advance, five miles beyond Pittsburg, at five o'clock Sunday morning, taking two regiments prisoners, including the General.

The fight continued throughout the entire day, the enemy driving our forces back to Pittsburg with fearful loss.

Gen. Buell, with Nelson's division, arrived at four o'clock and turned the tide of the battle.

The enemy was commanded by Polk and Beauregard.

They suspended the attack about six o'clock.

On Monday morning, our troops having rested on the field, and being reinforced by Nelson's division, supported by gun boats, drove the enemy back and occupied our position, completely routing the rebels, immediately followed by several thousand cavalry, who at last accounts were some miles beyond Corinth.

CAIRO, April 9.—Further advices from Pittsburg Landing give the following about the battle:

The enemy attacked at 4 o'clock Sunday morning, the brigades of Sherman and Prentiss being first engaged. The attack was successful and our entire force was driven back to the river where the advance of the enemy was checked by the arc of the gunboats.

Our force, increased by the arrival of Gen. Grant with troops from Savannah, inspirited by the report of the arrival of two divisions of Buell's army.

Our loss this day was heavy. Besides the killed and wounded it embraced our camp equipage and 36 field guns.

Next morning our forces now amounting to 80,000, assumed the offensive, and by two o'clock P. M. had retaken our camp and batteries, together with some forty of the enemy's guns and a number of prisoners, and the enemy were in full retreat pursued by our victorious forces.

Gen. Buell followed the retreating rebels, driving them in splendid style, and by half past five o'clock the whole rebel army was in retreat to Corinth, with our cavalry in hot pursuit, with what further result is not known, not having returned up to this hour.

We have taken a large amount of their artillery and also a number of prisoners. We lost a number of our forces as prisoners yesterday, among whom is Gen. Prentiss. The number of our forces taken has not been determined yet. It is reported at several hundred. Gen. Prentiss is also reported wounded.

Casualties were numerous. Gen. Grant was wounded in the ankle, slightly; Gen. W. H. Wallace, killed; Gen. Smith, severely wounded; Col. Hall, 16th Illinois, killed; Cols. Logan of the 32d Illinois and Davis of 51st Illinois, wounded severely; Maj. Hunter, 32d Illinois, killed; wounded and missing not less than 5,000. Col. Peabody, 55th Wis., also severely wounded.

Among the killed on the rebel side was their General-in-Chief, Albert Sydney Johnson, who was struck by a cannon ball on the afternoon of Sunday, of this there is no doubt, as the report is corroborated by several rebel officers taken to day. It is further reported that Gen. Beauregard had his arm shot off. This afternoon Gens. Bragg, Breckinridge and Jackson were commanding portions of rebel forces.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—In response to a requisition made to-night, General Halleck said Beauregard with an immense army advanced from Corinth and attacked the combined forces of Grant and Buell. The battle began at daybreak, yesterday, and continued till late in the afternoon with terrible loss on both sides.—We have gained a complete victory, and driven the enemy back within his fortifications. He also announced his departure for the field tomorrow morning.

### CORINTH TAKEN.

MILWAUKEE, April 10.

The special dispatches say we are in possession of Corinth, and that General Johnson's body has been found on the battle field. The killed on our side does not exceed one thousand, and wounded three thousand, while the rebel loss is twice that number.

### A STIRRING ORDER FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

OFFICIAL WAR ORDER,
War Departm't, Washington, April 9.

Order giving thanks for the recent great victories over the rebels and traitors.

*Ordered First.* That at meridian of the next Sunday after the reception of this order at the head of every regiment in the army of the United States, there shall be offered by its Chaplains, a prayer giving thanks to the Lord of Hosts for the recent manifestations of his power in the overthrow of the rebels and traitors, and inviting the continuance of his aid in delivering this nation by the arms of patriotic soldiers from the horrors of treason, rebellion and civil war.

*Second.* That the thanks and congratulations of the War Department are tendered to Major General Halleck for the signal ability and success that have distinguished all the military operations of his department and for the spirit and courage manifested by the army under his command, under every hardship and against every odds in attacking, pursuing and destroying the enemy wherever he could be found.

*Third.* That the thanks of the Department are also given to Generals Sigel and Curtis, and the officers and soldiers in their command, for matchless gallantry at the bloody battle at Pea Ridge, and to Major Generals Grant and Buell and their forces, for the glorious repulse of Beauregard at Pittsburg, Tennessee; and to Major General Pope and his officers and soldiers, for the bravery and skill displayed in their operations against the rebels and traitors entrenched at Island No. Ten in the Mississippi river.

The daring courage, diligent prosecution, persistent valor, and military achievements are unsurpassed.

*Fourth.* That there shall, this day, be a salute of 100 guns fired from the United States Arsenal at Washington, in honor of these great victories.

[Signed,] E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

# VICTORY! VICTORY!

## THE ISLAND SURRENDERED!

### Official Account of the Surrender.

### Seventy Heavy Cannon Taken.

***Four Steamers Captured.***

&C., &C., &C.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—General Halleck has just telegraphed the War Department that Island No. 10 was abandoned by the enemy last night leaving all their artillery, baggage, supplies and sick.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The following was received at the Navy Department this morning:

FLAG SHIP BENTON, ISLAND NO. 10, April 8, 1862.

*To Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec'y of Navy:*

I have to inform the Department that since I sent the telegram last night announcing the surrender to me of Island No. 10, possession has been taken both of the Island and the works upon the Tennessee shore by the gunboats and the troops under command of Gen. Buford.

Seventeen officers and three hundred and sixty eight privates, besides one hundred of their sick, and one hundred men employed on board their transports, are in our hands, unconditionally prisoners of war.

I have caused a hasty examination to be made of the forts, batteries and munitions of war captured. There are eleven earthworks, with seventy heavy cannon, varying in calibre from thirty two to one hundred pounders rifled.

The magazines are well supplied with powder, and there are large quantities of shot and shell and other munitions of war, and also great quantities of provisions.

Four steamers afloat have fallen into our hands, and twenty others, with the rebel gun boat Grampus, are sunk, but will be easily raised. The floating battery, of sixteen heavy guns, turned adrift by the rebels, is said to be lying on the Missouri shore below New Madrid.

The enemy on the main land appear to have fled with great precipitation after dark last night, leaving in many cases half prepared meals in their quarters, and there seems to been no concert of action between the rebels on the island and those occupying the shore, but the latter fled, leaving the former to their fate.

These works were erected with the highest engineering skill, and are of great strength, and with our naval advantages would have been impregnable if defended by men fighting in a better cause.

A combined attack of the naval and land forces would have taken place this afternoon or to morrow morning had not the rebels so hastily abandoned this stronghold.

To mature the plans of attack absolutely required twenty three days of preparation. General Pope is momentarily expected to arrive with his army at this point. He having successfully crossed the river yesterday under a heavy fire, which no doubt led to the hasty abandonment of the works.

I am unofficially informed that the two gunboats which so gallantly ran the fire of the rebel batteries a few nights since, yesterday attacked and reduced a fort of the enemy's opposite, dismounting eight heavy guns.

The following is a copy of the order of Gen. Macall on assuming the command of the rebel forces on ice 5th:

SOLDIERS: We are strangers, commander and commanded, each to the other. Let me tell you who I am. I am a General made by Beauregard and Bragg for this command when they knew it was in peril. They have known me for twenty years. We have stood on the fields of Mexico. You gave them your confidence now give it to me when I have earned it.

Soldiers, the Mississippi valley entrusted to your patience—exhibit the vigilance and coolness of last night and hold it.

(Signed) W. D. MACALL,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

I regret that the painful condition of my feet, still requiring the use of crutches, prevented me from making a personal examination of the works. I was therefore compelled to delegate Lieutenant Commanding S. Phelps, of the flag ship Benton.

(Signed) A. H. FOOTE.
Flag Officer, Commanding.

## A BIG THING AFTER ALL.

### WHOLE REBEL FORCE CAPTURED.

CAIRO, April 10.—With few exceptions the whole rebel force around Island No. 10, are now prisoners.

In an attempt made by them to cross "Reelfoot," they were surrounded, and compelled to surrender.

Thirteen steamboats were taken, instead of the number previously reported.

The prisoners say that 70 were killed on the Island by the mortars.

## McCLELLAN ADVANCING.

***YORKTOWN BESIEGED.***

### A GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED.

MILWAUKEE, April 8.—The following was received in Buffalo after one o'clock last night, and owing to the line working badly they did not get it off till this forenoon.

The following is a summary of the intelligence received by the War Department up to ten o'clock, Monday night, of the operations at Yorktown and Fortress Monroe yesterday. The enemy's works were carefully examined by General McClellan and found to be strong, and the approaches difficult.

Our forces were receiving supplies from Ship Point, repairing roads and getting up large trains. It seemed plain that mortars and siege guns must be used for assaulting.

Another dispatch received at 10:30 this morning, states that Yorktown will fall, but not without a siege of two or three days.—Some of the outer works were taken.

A dispatch from General Wool states that Magruder had thirty thousand men at Yorktown on the afternoon of Sunday. Ship Point had been taken, and our gunboats had shelled out the batteries.

There was considerable delay caused in crossing a deep creek at Warwick Court House, and resistance was made by the rebels, during which time several casualties occurred on our side.

All the fortified places of importance before Yorktown had been taken at every point.

### FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—The Old Point boat has arrived. The news of the capture of Island No. 10 caused great rejoicing and enthusiasm.

The storm had somewhat abated towards evening. Reports from the army represent our forces as facing exposure undauntedly.

The enthusiasm and anxiety to meet the enemy was unabated, and confidence in Gen. McClellan was unbounded.

While the storm at this time was unfortunate, the time has not been lost, and the retreat of Magruder and his forces, or their defeat, is considered certain.

The prospect of clearing up is looked for with anxiety at Old Point, in the belief that sunshine and the Merrimac will come together.

All seem confident that she will be captured or sunk.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

STEAMSHIP HIBERNIAN IN PORTLAND.

*AMERICAN TOPICS IN LONDON.*

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF McCLELLAN'S STRATEGY.

PORTLAND, April 7.—The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool, March 27th, via Londonderry 28th, arrived here this afternoon.—Her mails will be due at New York to-morrow night.

Annexed is a summary of news sent out by her.

The English journals criticise the commencement of the campaign in Virginia. The *Daily News* eulogizes Gen. McClellan's tactics, thinks the crisis approaching, and believes the Confederates, although retreating, have prepared the field for a great battle.

The same journal rejoices at the adoption by the House of President Lincoln's proposition, but regards it as important in admitting the principle of accommodation between the North and the South.

The *Times* believes the real defense of the Confederate States will be found in the vastness and desolation of the country, and argues that if they are really in earnest, the North must look for bootless victories and exhausting conquests.

The *Herald* thinks that peace may be possibly conquered by one side or the other in and around Richmond.

Mr. George Peabody's unprecedented munificence had been formally consummated in a correspondence now published, in which he places £150,000 at the disposal of Mr. Adams, the American Minister, for the poor of London.

Lord Palmerston is again suffering from the gout.

The King of the Belgians is reported critically ill.

The rumors of the probable ministerial changes in France is authoritatively contradicted.

A grand banquet had been given to Garibaldi at Milan.

The Spanish government has ordered General Prim not to negotiate with the Mexicans until the troops have entered the city of Mexico.

The London *Times* has a letter from Russell, dated at Washington, March 11, which says the passage of the Federal army over the Long Bridge was magnificent and a most imposing spectacle of military power. Russell says, whatever may happen, Gen. McClellan can never lose the credit of having formed disorderly masses of men into an army, and having instilled into them principles of soldierlike discipline.

The steamers Sumter and Tuscarora were still at Gibraltar March 4th.

## Irish News.

Nicholas James Lalor, Esq., of Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the borough of Dublin.

Mr. Moore, an Irishman, is appointed Secretary to the Bristol and Exeter railway.

The Christian Brothers, Dublin, acknowledge, with thanks, to have received from Miss Butler, executrix of her deeply lamented brother, the late Alderman Luke Butler, of Christ Church-place, the sum of £100, the amount of his bequest to their schools, North Richmond street.

A Miss Evans, a young lady between fifteen and sixteen, has been lecturing in the town of Wicklow, on intemperance.

The Thomastown Post Office, in the county Kilkenny, opened a Savings Bank under the new act on the 3d February last, and, up to this, the sum of 1s. has been deposited therein—the smallest amount which could be received under the regulations.

Mr. Robert Johnston has been removed from the Chairmanship of the county Longford, to that of the West Riding of the county Cork; and Mr. Loftus Bland, Q. C., has been appointed to the Chair of the county of Longford, vacated by Mr. Johnston's promotion.

Colonel Henry White, Lieutenant of the county Longford, has appointed Capt. Ralph A. Dopping Hepenstal, Major in the Longford Rifle Regiment of Militia.

The Queenstown Railway was opened on the 10th ult., for traffic, and has proved most satisfactory in working. The run to Cork is done in 35 minutes.

In the Estates Court, Dublin, on the 14th ult., the property of Jeremiah Leyne, in the town of Kenmare, was sold on the petition of Francis N. Downing. Mr. Downing purchased it all for £255.

In the House of Commons, lately, Sir R. Peel, in reply to Colonel Dickson, acknowledged the receipt of a report of the Limerick Grand Juries, complaining that the Police Force was becoming too military, in answer to which he said it was the same as it had been for the last twenty years.

On the 8th ult., the sad news reached Dungarvan, that the schooner Victoria and Albert, of that port, the property of Thomas A. Mahony, Esq merchant, laden with copper ore, became a total wreck on the Mumbles, outside the bay of Cardiff. All hands perished, five in number, whose names are as follows: Captain Edmond Crotty, Abbeyside; John Hayes, do.; Thomas Archfield, Ballinacourty; Thomas Hayes, do., and another young lad, name not given.

Josiah Williams, Esq., of Riverview, Waterford, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county Waterford.

The *Northern Whig* says: "We are informed that a number of gentlemen, taking into consideration the amount of distress which prevails, have formed themselves into a committee to afford outdoor relief to the poor who are unwilling to enter the workhouse. Their place of meeting is in Barrack street, and we understand that on Wednesday, (12th ult.) out of 1,600 applicants, they afforded temporary relief—bread, or the equivalent in money—to 430 people."

The Marquis of Sligo, is about to erect a new market-house in Loughrea.

The Connaught *Patriot* of the 1st ult., says: "The Most Rev. Dr. Heran, Catholic Bishop of Kingston, Canada, has this week transmitted to his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, a further donation of £300 towards the relief of the distress in the West. All honor to the revered Prelate and other friends in Canada. In all, his Grace has received from America within the last few days, £1,200."

On the 4th ult., a respectable shop-keeper, named Robert Robinson, who carried on the business of draper and haberdasher in Lawrence street, Drogheda, committed suicide by cutting his throat.

The jury in the case of the Rev. Mr. Quinn, at Armagh assizes, were discharged without having agreed to a verdict.

Boatmen are not very plenty this season.—The steamer Canada got her compliment of men, after a little effort, and had to pay $35 per month. The war has taken off a large number and the indications are that wages will be good. St. Paul, a place that always could furnish dozens of crews, is reported to be scarce of this class of men.—*Dubuque Herald.*

## Miscellaneous News Items.

Captain Ericsson's model of a sea going Monitor, 340 feet long, has reached the Navy Department. It is similar in construction to its little namesake, now lying wait for the mailed monster, which is momentarily expected from Norfolk. Like that, it has but one propeller, and a single turret. The Department inclines to favor two propellers and two turrets for a vessel of this size. A board to examine and report upon the numerous plans and models which have responded to the Secretary of the Navy's advertisement has been constituted.

The measure known as the "damnation bill," in the Ohio Legislature, imposing a penalty for the use of profane language, came up on its final passage, when Mr. Dresser (Dem,) offered to amend it as follows: "Any persons offending against the provisions of this act, who is now, or hereafter may be, a candidate for United States Senator, shall, in addition to the fine imposed by this act, forfeit all the right to be a candidate for such office." As this would disqualify Ben Wade, it killed the bill instantly.

THE MISSING FISHING VESSELS FROM GLOUCESTER.—The Cape Ann *Advertiser* of the 24th ult., says nothing has yet been heard from the thirteen missing vessels, and that the chance for the safety of any of the crews, numbering in all 120 men, is now nearly hopeless They were probably all lost in the terrible gale of the 25th of February, and the unfortunate men have left, says the *Advertiser*, seventy widows and two hundred and fourteen fatherless children in the town of Gloucester.

Subsequent advices confirm the loss of the fishing fleet referred to. Nineteen vessels were lost, and 138 lives, leaving 70 widows and 147 orphan children to be provided for.

SHALL THERE BE A MORMAN STATE.—This question says the Dubuque *Herald*, will soon be put to a practical test, as the Mormons have had a convention, adopted a State Constitution which is unobjectionable, and in every material respect have complied with the forms prescribed by custom to a State seeking admission into the Union. Congress must meet the issue involved in the anti-christian doctrines and practices of Mormon people. And it is really difficult to perceive how Congress should deal with those people. If admission be refused them, they might become rebellious and give a good deal of trouble, while a refusal to admit them will only postpone the decision of a question which must be settled soon or late.

A FEMALE ACTING AS LIEUTENANT ON THE POTOMAC.—The Troy *Budget* learns from a private correspondence that one of the companies on the Potomac has been for a short time in command of a good-looking Lieutenant, who turns out to be a lady from that city. Being a woman she could not well put away womanish ways and she was arraigned before a military tribunal, where she plead guilty to the charge of belonging to what is denominated the softer sex. It would seem that she was engaged to the Captain of the company, and adopted what she considered the best, if not the most proper, way of manifesting her attachment to him. We presume that she was tendered leave of absence as a result of the investigation.

"MONOMANIA."—A woman in Concord, N. H., made a voluntary confession to some of her friends, last week, that she had been pilfering from the stores of that city for a dozen years past. She had several trunks packed full of all sorts of dry goods and millinery. Silk dress patterns, thousands of skeins of silk hundreds of pairs of kid gloves, shawls &c, were found, to the estimated value of two thousand dollars. Monomania" is what ails the woman, as she belongs to a highly respectable family.

STRANGE RUMORS ABOUT A CABINET OFFICER.—A few days since the public were startled by a telegraphic intimation that a high civil officer at Washington was in trouble. The Philadelphia *Inquirer's* dispatch of the 23d inst says: "Some strange rumors are afloat about a Cabinet officer, who, it is alleged, is a party to extensive frauds in his department. It is not the War or Navy Departments this time."

All officers on recruiting service have been ordered to their regiments, and notice given the Governors of States that no new enlistments or new levies will be received, until further orders from the War Department. The force now in the field is deemed amply sufficient for the suppression of the rebellion and the speedy termination of the war.

ISLANDS IN THE MISSISSIPPI.—The islands in the Mississippi above the mouth of the Ohio are all named, and below the Ohio they are numbered. Island No. 1 is below Cairo, and they continue south in numerical order to No 125 at or near Tunica Bend, in Louisiana, about 120 miles above New Orleans. From that point to its mouth, the river is clear of all islands.

The Germans of Chicago have been holding meetings, at which resolutions were adopted, urging the appointment of Agitation Committees throughout the country, who shall solicit subscriptions with which to purchase a permanent homestead for General Sigel. They are also to present him with a magnificent sword suitably inscribed.

BANK-LOCK EXCITMENT.—Carroll & Co., a celebrated combination bank-lock has been picked in Cincinnati by Mr. James Sargent, the famous lock-picker. A wager was made of $1,000 that he could not do it in one hundred hours. He did it within thirty-five hours. The event occasioned much excitement in the bank circles of Cincinnati.

BREAKING OF LAMP CHIMNEYS.—A friend who has thoroughly tried the experiment (says the *Christian Advocate*) hands us the following direction for preventing lamp chimneys from breaking from the heat of the flame: Put the glass chimney in luke warm water, heat to the boiling point, and then boil one hour.

REPUBLICAN EDITOR ARRESTED.—Doyle, one of the editors of the Detroit *Advertiser*, was arrested on the 31st ult. by the U. S. Marshal for *treason*. He has for some time been sending information to the South, and when arrested dispatches in cypher were found on his person.

CONFEDERATES KILLED AT FORT DONELSON.—The Nashville *Patriot* publishes a statement of the Confederate troops killed and wounded at Fort Donelson, derived from reliable private sources. The number of rebels engaged it puts down at 13,829; number killed 231; number wounded, 1,097.

SPRINGFIELD ELECTION.—At the election at Springfield, Ill., on Tuesday, for township officers, there was no regular opposition to the democratic ticket, yet there was a bolting opposition, which caused some little excitement during the day. The bolters, however, were overwhelmed, and the regular candidates elected by a large majority.

The number of emigrants landed at the port of New York for the year 1861 was 65,529, a decrease from the preceding year of 39,633, and 118,244 less, than in 1858. Of these emigrants 27,139 were from Germany, 25,784 from Ireland, 5,632 from England, and 6,974 from other countries.

GOOD PAY.—Leotard, the gymnast, has just concluded an engagement for two years in England, by which he binds himself to give eight performances a week. For this he is to receive his expenses, namely: suitable "bed and board," £500 a week, or no less than £26,000 a year, equal to $130,000.

☞ Booth was rotten egged at Beaver Dam while lecturing there the other night. It is a pity to waste even rotten eggs on such a man.—*La Crosse Dem.*

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### Agents for the Argus.

Belle Plaine, - - - - - John O'Neill.
Cedar Lake, - - - - - Martin Phelan.
Helena, - - - - - John Landenberger.
Spring Lake, - - - - - Robert Smiley.
Lydia P. O., - - - - - C. W. Pewtherer.

### Notice to Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, approved March 10, 1862, a Federal Tax of two mills on the dollar has been levied on the real and personal property on the tax Duplicate of 1861, which will be chargeable with interest after June 1, 1862, at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum, and at the rate of twenty per cent per annum after the 1st of September 1862 until paid.

The Treasurer is required to collect by levy and distress all remaining delinquent, on the personal property duplicate after the 30th of June 1862.

The Treasurer will receive said tax at his office in Shakopee.

J. R. ASHLEY County Auditor,
JOHN EBERT County Treasurer.

### Notice to Liquor Dealers.

The Board of County Commissioners will meet at the office of the County Auditor on Monday the 12th day of May for the purpose of hearing applications for and granting LICENCES. By the action of the late Legislature the minimum rate has been reduced to Ten dollars. All parties interested will p ease take notice and have their bonds ready.

Proceedings will be immediately instituted against all persons found violating the provisions of the License act after that date.

By order of the board of Co. Commissioners.

HERMAN H. STRUNK Chm'n.

Attest, J. R. ASHLEY Co. Auditor.
March 26, 1862—13w4.]

### FOR SALE.

The Grass that will grow on the land known as the "Diamond place," this coming season.

Apply to the subscriber or agent.

THOS J. GALBRAITH,
D. L. How, Agent.

### Farm for Rent

I desire to rent upon shares, the improved farm situated upon the western boundary of the town of Eagle Creek, one mile from Shakopee, and known as the Chas. Gelebye farm, north of John Someville's place and east of Graffenstadt's. The Farm contains 80 acres, 50 or 60 of which are under cultivation; the whole farm being enclosed with a good fence. There is a good house and granery upon the premises. For further particulars enquire of T. J. Duffy, the Argus office or the undersigned

Shakopee March 21, 1862. tf.

M. H. DUNAND.

### Wheat Wanted.

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT WANTED FOR which the highest price will be paid in cash, at the Shakopee Hardware Store.

[vlnlytf.] T. J. DUFFY.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.


**P. F. McQUILLAN,**
WHOLESALE
GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES of EVERY DESCRIPTION
LOWER LEVEE,
ST. PAUL - - - MINNESOTA.
[vlnlytf.]

**Charles Hartman,**
DEALER IN
Groceries, Dry Goods &c.
Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of the above named articles to accommodate the citizens of Scott County.
*FIRST STREET, SHAKOPEE.*
vlnlytf.

EVERYTHING YOU WANT
FOR
HOUSEKEEPING
Can be found at the
*ROBERT STREET.*
**Glassware and Crockery**
STORE OF
**POLLOCK DONALDSON & OGDEN.**
at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES
Call and examine at the old stand.
ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL MINNESOTA.
vlnlytf.

**HOWE'S**
STANDARD
**SCALES.**
FOR SALE BY
**Vanderveort, Dickerson & Co.**
*TIN PLATE WAREHOUSE.*
*NO.* 199 & 201. *Randolph Street, Chicago.*
Weigh out of levee. No check rods. All friction received on balls. (vlnlyll.)

**SHAKOPEE BEER BREWERY,**
ADOLPH ALBACHTEN, Proprietor.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish all who desire
**Lager Beer**
with as good an article as can be had in the State. He flatters himself that his beer, manufactured at the
*LOWER SHAKOPEE BREWERY*
has already a reputation, second to no establishment in the West. His beer is SUPERIOR TO THAT MANUFACTURED IN ST. PAUL.
All orders will be promptly filled, and beer delivered to the Steamboat Landing, or other shipping point, designated.
Shakopee Feb 1862. ADOLPH ALBACHTEN.
vlnl2ly.

LAGER BEER SALOON,
**2 Glasses for 5 Cents.**
HEIDENRICH & PFANKUCH.
First street two doors from Holmes Street, Shakopee
*Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand.*

**FAIRBANKS'**
STANDARD
***SCALES***
OF ALL KINDS
FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF
172 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.
☞BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.
vl:al;tf.

PETER GEIRMAN,
DEALER IN
*Dry Goods Groceries &c.*
Has on hand, and is constantly receiving fresh supplies of goods of all kinds, to suit the demand of the community.
SHAKOPEE - - - - MINNESOTA.
vlnl8m.



## The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

SHAKOPEE, APRIL 12, 1862.


### Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers receiving their paper with an X marked thereon, are hereby notified that they are in arrears to us, or that their time has expired. Unless their subscriptions are renewed, and all indebtedness paid within ten days from the time of such notice, the paper will be discontinued, and the proper steps taken to collect the amounts unpaid.

APPRECIATED.—We would take this occasion to inform our county cotemporary that his efforts to remove "some bad bile from the body politic in Scott County," is duly appreciated. Of course, "occupying the high standpoint of *disinterestedness*," it could not be otherwise We have no doubt but that his labors will cause many of the "cattle" and "*White* Democrats" to "do works meet for repentance."

It is not necessary for Driscoll to enter the army to earn "honor and fame." Upon the principle that there is more ways of killing a dog, "besides choking him with butter;" he can succeed at home.

TOWN BY-LAWS.—The following By-Laws were adopted at the annual meeting held in the Court Room, in Shakopee, on Tuesday, 1st day of April, 1862:

1. That horses, neatcattle, mules and asses, shall be permitted to run at large, from the middle of April until the first day of November.
2. That mules, asses, horses, swine and cattle, be not allowed to run at large between the first of November and the middle of April.
3. That hogs shall not be allowed to run at large for the entire year.

APOLOGETIC.—Owing to the delay of the Antelope, by which we received the paper upon which a portion of this issue is printed, we are behind time this week. Had it not been that we were informed by the officers that they would return sooner, we should not have been in this "fix."

ANSWERED.—John H. Brown has published his answer to our articles upon "Official Misconduct," in the *Journal*. Well, if he is satisfied with that defence, we are. However, if he is not careful, he will have that "officer" after him.

THE WORST FEATURE.—We regret exceedingly to learn that a misunderstanding took place among the Democrats of Belle Plaine, which resulted in "split." The worst feature of the affair is that of defeating Wm. A. Babbwin, the *regular nominee*, and electing in his stead Bill Henry. It never could have been done by fair means. Oh shame, where is thy blush?

THE weather has been rather dull and chilly the past week. Although somewhat cold, we notice preparations for gardening going on among some of our citizens.

A FACT.—We bought one of the best hams we have used in a long while, at the store of Hatheway & Briggs, last week. Reader, go and do likewise.

SEND THEM IN.—We would take this occasion, to request our friends in the different counties, to send us in a list of the town officers elected in their respective towns, at the last elections, that they may be published.

THE Antelope came down on last Thursday and after a short stay, passed on to St. Paul. Capt. Houghton promised to return on Friday afternoon; but did not come to time.

ALBANY.—This little steamer has again earned the credit of being the "first boat of the season." She arrived at our levee, on her way down, on last Wednesday, and passed up on her return trip, on Friday morning.

Last year the first boat through Lake Pepin was the Ocean Wave, on the 8th of April. From present appearances the opening of the Lake will be two weeks later this year. In 1857 the first boat did not pass through until the first day of May.

ABOUT 500,000 bushels of wheat, of the crop of 1861 are now in store at Winona waiting shipment on the opening of navigation.

The German Catholics of Winona, says the *Republican* of that city, are soon to erect a house of worship.

THE CAUSE of the delay on the part of the Antelope, we learn, was on account of defective "packing" in her engines. She is all right now.

A communication from "Tax Payer," will appear in our next issue.

GONE EAST.—We notice that a number of our merchants have gone East, to purchase their supply of spring goods.

THE Jeanette Roberts has made an engagement to run to the head of Lake Pepin, in connection with Burbank's stages, until the lake is open.

OUR delinquent subscribers are requested to read notice to subscribers; which will be found elsewhere.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.—As the eyes of the nation is now turned to the Mississippi Valley, the following table of distances will be found of interest as showing the distances between the towns along the river, from St. Louis to New Orleans:

| | Miles. | | Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Genevieve - - | 60 | Princeton - - - | 50 |
| St. Mary's Land'g | 12 | Lake Providence - | 15 |
| Chester - - - - | 8 | Vicksburg - - - | 75 |
| Liberty - - - | 10 | Grand Gulf - - | 50 |
| Wilkinson's - - | 10 | Rodney - - - | 20 |
| Cape Girardeau - | 50 | Mouth Red River | 65 |
| Commerce - - | 15 | Bayon Sara - - | 35 |
| Cairo - - - - | 35 | Port Hudson - | 12 |
| Columbus - - | 20 | Baton Rouge - | 23 |
| Hickman's - - | 17 | Plaquemine - - | 20 |
| New Madrid - - | 32 | Donaldsonville - | 35 |
| Memphis - - | 105 | New Orleans - | 75 |
| Helena - - - | 85 | Napoleon - - | 100 |
| Columbia - - - | 65 | | |

The following circular has just been issued by the Post Office Department:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
April 3, 1862.

The Post Office Department deems it advisable that all letters addressed to officers and soldiers of the army of the Potomac, whether near Washington or moving South, should be mailed to Washington City. From that office they will be properly forwarded in separate packages to the respective corps and divisions and their delivery facilitated. Commanders of divisions are requested, as movements occur, to cause notice to be given to the Postmaster of Washington to what convenient point such packages destined to regiments under them shall be sent.

JOHN A. KASSON,
First Asst. Postmaster General.

### LETTER FROM BELLE PLAINE.

BELLE PLAINE, April 7, 1862.

FRIEND MACDONALD: Will you be kind enough to allow me the use of a portion of your paper, to enable me to give a true statement of the facts connected with the late town election in this place.

I do not propose in this letter to refer to or take the trouble of replying to the abuse, of a Know Nothing-Republican of Irish descent, that has been lately heaped upon, what he is pleased to term, the "Irish and German voting cattle" of Belle Plaine. It is not the first time that he and those who associate with him, have applied that epithet to those, who by accident of birth, were not "American born;" who, perhaps, came to this country, under much more *honorable circumstances* than did the *predecessors* of many of their revilers. Now, as to the facts which I have alluded to in the beginning of my letter.

At the Democratic caucus, which was held in this town, on the 29th, a ticket was put in nomination, and the offices distributed fairly and without partiality to any nationality—there being on the ticket three of American birth, three of German, three Irish and one English; when the caucus adjourned, determined to elect the ticket nominated. Now let us see *where* the first "*Know Nothing* lodge" was held "to decide who are to fill the offices for the ensuing year." After the Democratic caucus was held, and it had become known who were the nominees, a "Citizen's caucus was held, which was composed of Republicans and a few dissatisfied American-born Democrats. After mature deliberation, they nominated a "Citizens' ticket," and, in doing so, *adopted* the *American born* nominees of the Democratic caucus, and placed a Republican or native born Democrat, in opposition to every *foreign-born* Democratic candidate. This is where the accident of birth was made a test for office, and first suggested that ill feeling so much deprecated.

When it became known to the Democrats that such a ticket was put in nomination, by the "thimble-rigging, wire-working Know-Nothings" who met in *citizen's* caucus; whether right or wrong, the impression was formed, that it was an attempt to defeat every foreigner on the ticket, and that the native-born Democrats nominated, were playing into the hands of the enemies of the foreign-born citizens, and it was determined upon to let them run on the *Citizen's* ticket alone, as they seemed to prefer such company. The result of the election is known. Election day came and the Citizen's ticket was defeated. No one regrets such dissensions in the party, any more than does the writer of this article. Yet, while he does not pretend to claim that the action of certain Democrats in changing the ticket, was a proper or justifiable proceeding; he does not wish the impression to go abroad, that such an act was an unprovoked and causeless one, or that it was simply a "new phase of Know Nothingism" introduced by "Ireland and Germany, in secret conclave." Our assailants fail to state, in their tirade against us, that *they* —and not us—in this election, as in former ones—introduced the principle of making the accident of birth, a test for political preferment. For my part, I regret exceedingly that this "split" took place, and I cannot but believe that if the caucus had not allowed themselves to be duped into transfering their duties into the hands of a committee, the difficulty might, in a great measure, have been prevented; the masses would have felt more disposed to abide by the nominations made in caucus.

It is somewhat amusing to see Republicans defending the *democracy* of certain individuals and sternly rebuking Democrats for doing what they have, by their example, advised them to do. If it was so great a sin for "Ireland and Germany" to defeat certain candidates, why did *liberal* minded Republican *America* meet and agree to oppose any Democratic candidate that happened to come into the United States with his clothes on? It was because of their inherent prejudice and hatred of anything foreign. But thank God there *are* some native born citizens, who are above such paltry prejudices, and who the foreign-born citizen points to with pride, as his friend, and feels at all times ready to support, as he will all others, who evince a disposition to treat him as a member of the *human* family.

Very respectfully yours,
ONE OF THE "CATTLE."

EFFICACY OF PRAYER.—The most remarkable instance of the power of prayer happened in the case of Governor Tod, as related by himself in an address he made lately to the Briar Hill miners, on the occasion of leaving Briar Hill, to prepare for assuming the chair of State, Mr. Tod said:

"In the spring of 1848, when about to leave here in the services of our national government, you met me on this spot and gave me your prayers and good wishes for the safe return of myself and family, and I have felt to these prayers and good wishes, in part, I am indebted for the safe return; for not only did Mrs. Tod, myself, and all the children we took away with us—five in all—return safe to you, *but we brought back two more!*"

A letter from Nashville says some enterprising Yankee can make a speculation by bringing a supply of kerosene oil down here as soon as circumstances will allow. Lights are almost obsolete. Tallow candles have been the only resource for months outside of the city—where good gas is furnished—and prices are unprecedented. Half a dollar a pound is a very reasonable price. Fifteen and twenty cents apiece have been paid for tallow candles. Oil is exhausted beyond redemption. The last that was sold went at the rate of four dollars a gallon, and there is none here now, even at that price.

I come with the olive branch in one hand and the constitution in the other.—*Andrew Johnson's Address to the People of Tennessee.*

When, nearly a year ago, Democrats in this state spoke of presenting the sword at the rebels, and the "olive branch" to all who would return to their allegience, the Republican fanatics set up a dismal howl of denunciation. To talk of an "olive branch" was treason, in the minds of these truculent patriots. All that is passed now; and returning sense and humanity have resumed their empire in the public mind.—*N. Y. Argus.*

### BY TELEGRAPH.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.—Just as we go to press, we learn that the sum and substance of the battle at Pittsburg Landing is that we regained on Monday what we lost on Sunday, and drove the rebels to their entrenchments. There has been great loss on both sides. Large numbers of our soldiers were taken prisoners. There was some cowardice displayed upon the battle field. One Ohio regiment ran without firing a gun. Blaine is attached to some of our Generals.

On Friday the Merrimac came down, and captured three schooners, and returned to Norfolk. This to us is, to say the least, very *singular* news.

"A genuine democrat is always the friend of his country. His creed is the constiution and the Union. He has that reverence for his flag which ens hrines it among the divinities of his conscience. He worships it as the embodiment of toleration, liberty, and law." So writes Forney He tells the truth once again. He probably records the memories that so pleasantly linger around his early political life before self-ihness tainted and place tempt d him. Poor Forney! Now he has a master whose behests shut out truth, candor and honesty. In the instance quoted he only told a little truth, that he might follow it with the more of his wretched assaults upon the cause he deserted for its good.—*Chicago Times.*

### Review of the Shakopee Market.

Prepared expressly for the ARGUS, and corrected weekly.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Ale.** | | Clear, | 15,00 |
| XXX Mil. ₱ bbl. | 10,00 | Siding, | 12,00 |
| Lager, ₱ keg, | 1,25 | Boards, | 2,50@3,00 |
| **Beans.** | | Shingles, | 2,00@1,50 |
| White ₱ bu, | 80@90 | **Lead** | |
| **Butter.** | | Bar, ₱ ℔, | 10 |
| Firkin, ₱ ℔, | 8@10 | Shot, ₱ bar, | 2,25@2,50 |
| Country, rolls, | 10@12 | **Molasses** | |
| **Candles** | | Plantation, ₱ gal, | 60 |
| Tallow, ₱ ℔, | 13 | Sugar House, | 75 |
| Star, | 20 | Golden syrup, | 90 |
| **Cheese** | | **Nails** | |
| Western ₱ ℔, | 8@10 | Cut, ₱ ℔, | 5 |
| Eastern, | 10@12 | **Onions** | |
| **Coffee** | | ₱ bushel, | 50 |
| Rio, ₱ ℔, | 20@00 | **Paints and Oils** | |
| Laguara, | 22@25 | White Lead, ₱ ℔, | 7 to 8,00 |
| Java, | 25@30 | Land Oil, ₱ gal., | 1,00 |
| Mocha, | 25@30 | Neat Foot, | 1,50 |
| **Eggs** | | Whale, | 1,00 |
| ₱ doz. | 10 | Linseed, | 85 to 1,00 |
| **Fruit** | | Turpentine, | 2,00 |
| Apples, green, bbl. | 2,50@3,00 | Kerosene, | 50 |
| dr. ₱ ℔, | 6@10 | **Provisions** | |
| Cranberries, ₱ bu. | 1,00 | Beef, ₱ ℔, | 3 cts |
| Peaches, ₱ ℔, | 10@12½ | Pork, | 7 to 9 |
| Raisins box, | 3,00@4,00 | Lard, | 6 to 8 |
| " keg, | 1,00@2,00 | **Potatoes** | |
| Currants, ₱ ℔, | 15 | Per bushel, | 35 |
| **Fish** | | **Rice** | |
| Cod, ₱ ℔, | 8 | Per ℔, | 10 |
| Whale, | 8@10 | **Sugar** | |
| **Flour** | | Brown ₱ ℔, | 10@11 |
| Extra, ₱ bbl. | 5,50@6,00 | Refined, | 12@14 |
| Meal, ₱ cwt., | 80 | Powdered, | 14@15 |
| **Grain** | | Crushed, | 15@00 |
| Wheat, ₱ bu. | 50@55 | **Soap** | |
| Corn, | 30 | Common, ₱ ℔, | 8½ |
| Oats, | 25 | Castile, | 20 |
| Barley, | 25 | German, | 10 |
| Rye, | 30 | **Whiskey** | |
| Buckwheat, | 30 | Rectified, ₱ gal. | 80 |
| **Lumber** | | Monongahela, | 1,50 |
| Common, ₱ M, | 12,00 | In Bourbon, | 2,00@3,00 |

### Mail Directory.

| | ARRIVES | DEPARTURES |
|---|---|---|
| Eastern Mail, | 1, P. M, | 3½ P. M. |
| Western " | 3 P. M | 4 P. M. |
| Glencoe, | 10 A. M | 3 P. M. |
| Earnhault, | 6 P. M. Wednes'y, | 6 A.M. Monday |
| Northfield | 6 P.M. Wednesday, | 6 A. M. Tuesday. |

No regularity, generally 3 times a week.

Eden Pr. Glencoe mails arrives on Tuesdays and Fridays.—Departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, until further notice.

Eastern Mail closes at 2 P. M. Western Mail at 12 M. Post Office hours on Sunday from 9 to 10 A. M. and 12 to 1 P. M.

D. L. HOW,
P. M.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District and for the County of Carver of the State of Minnesota, upon a judgement rendered and docketed in said Court on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1861, for the sum of five hundred and sixty seven 43-100 dollars in an action wherein Lucius Howe and Clarissa Howe are plaintiffs and the Chaska Company are defendants in favor of said plaintiffs and against said defendants. And whereas said Judgement was docketed in the County of Scott of the State of Minnesota on the 18th day of November A. D. 1861.

I have on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1862 levied upon Lot seven (7) of Section nine (9) of township one hundred and fifteen (115), north of range twenty-three (23), as the real property of the said Chaska Company.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the above described real property to the highest bidder therefor for cash, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in Shakopee in said county of Scott, on the 26th day of May A. D. 1862 to satisfy the said execution, and the costs thereon.

Dated Shakopee April 12 h, 1862.

FRANK McGRADE,
L. L. & W. R. BAXTER, } Sheriff of Scott County Minn.
Pl'ff's Att'y. } 9:3w7w.

### MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered on the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1858, by Henry H. Spencer and Melvina A. Spencer, his wife, both of Louisville, County of Scott, and state of Minnesota, unto Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Co., a mercantile firm, doing business in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes, given for the sums of seven hundred and fifty dollars, each, bearing date the fourteenth day of August, A. D. 1858 with interest after date, at the rate of two per cent per month, until paid; one payable six months after date thereof; the other payable nine months after date thereof; both being payable to the order or Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Co. at the Mariner Bank, Chicago, and signed by the said H. H. Spencer, whereby the said Henry H. Spencer, and Melvina A. Spencer his wife, conveyed unto the said Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Co., their heirs and assigns the following tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, described as follows: to wit: Lots eleven (11) and twelve, (12) in Block fifty three (53) also levy lot four (4), as the same appear upon the recorded plat of the Town of Louisville, in the office of the Register or Deeds, in and for said County of Scott. Also, a certain other tract of land immediately below and adjoining to said Town of Louisville, fronting and lying eighty (80) feet upon the Minnesota River, and extending back from said river one hundred [100] feet in depth, in which said last described piece of land stands a certain flouring mill." Which said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds, of said County of Scott, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1858, at 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, and was duly recorded in Book "C" of mortgages, on pages 289, 290 and 291; and which said notes and mortgage were on 30th day of August, A. D. 1858, for value received duly assigned, transfered and set over to Linneas P. Noble, of New York City, and which assignment was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Scott County on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, and duly recorded in Book "B" of mortgages, on page 12. And no proceedings at law or otherwise having been instituted to collect said notes or any part thereof, and which said notes have not been paid in full, and there is claimed to be due thereon, at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty cents. Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case, made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the lands therein described, together with their appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, of said Scott County, in the town of Shakopee, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1862, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy and pay the amount which shall then be due on said notes and mortgage, together with the costs and disbursements of said sale allowed by law.

Dated April 12th, A. D. 1862.

SANGER & Galsworth, } LINNEAS P. NOBLE,
Att'y's for Assignee. } Assignee of Mortgagee.

## SELLING AT COST
## For 30 Days,
## TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING STOCK.

Call upon us before going elsewhere.

**STRAIT & HOLTON.**

Shakopee, March 21st 1862.

J. S. WEISER,
**Physician & Surgeon,**
SHAKOPEE, - - - - - - - Minnesota.
Office at Drug How's Store. (vlnlytf.

B. GUENTHER,
*DRAPER and TAILOR*
*Chestnut Street, south of Town Hall*
Belle - - - - - Minnesota.
I am prepared to make and fit Clothing for gentlemen on the most reasonable terms
lvlna


## LEGAL NOTICES.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the Seal of the District Court of the 5th Judicial District in and for the County of Scott and State of Minnesota upon a Judgement rendered and docketed in said Court on the 31st day of March A. D. 1858 in an action wherein E. G. Barkhurst is plaintiff and William Phillips defendant in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant for the sum of Three hundred and twenty-eight 50-100 dollars I have on the 8th day of March 1862, levied upon fat five (5) in Block four [4] in Shakopee Townsite according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the real property above described at public vendue to the highest bidder therefor for cash at the front door of the Court House in Shakopee in said county on the 19th day of April A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the said execution and the costs of sale.

Dated at Shakopee March 8th, 1862.

L. M. BROWN, FRANK McGRADE,
Plaintiff's Attorney. Sheriff of Scott County Minn

### STATE OF MINNESOTA—DISTRICT

Court Scott County 5th Judicial District.

Warren Packard, against David Musser, Edward C. Wells and Margret Wells his wife John Madden & Mary J. Madden his wife. } Summons.

The State of Minnesota to the above named Defendants

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in the above entitled action which complaint has been filed with the Clerk of the above named Court at his office at the Court House at Shakopee in said Scott County, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the town of Minneapolis Hennepin county in said State of Minnesota within twenty days at or the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint and serve a copy within the time aforesaid the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. E. C. JONES,

Dated March, 7th 1862. Att'y for Plff.

### MORTGAGE SALE.

Name of Mortgagor—JAMES A. ASHLEY.
Name of Mortgagee—CUSTER F. HUMPTON.
Name of Assignee of Mortgage—WILLIAM CHICKERING
Date of Mortgage, February 27th, A. D. 1860.
Recorded in Book "D" of Mortgages, pages 110, 111, 112, in the office of the Register of Deeds Scott County Minnesota.

Description of Mortgaged Premises.—The east half of the south east quarter of section number twenty-one, and the west half of the south west quarter of section number twenty two, and a strip or piece of land ten rods wide on the west side of the east half of the south west quarter, of section number twenty two (22), in Township number three west, and fifteen north of range number twenty three west, and containing one hundred and forty acres more or less, and situated in said county of Scott.

Said Mortgage was assigned by said Mortgagee to said William Chickering on the nineteenth day of December A. D. 1861. Said assignment is recorded in Book "D" of Mortgages, on page 501 in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid.

Default has been made in condition of said Mortgage, by the neglect of said Mortgagor to pay the amount which the same was executed to secure, (to wit, the sum of eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars with interest thereon since the date thereof), or any part thereof.

The whole amount of said mortgage debt is now claimed to be due and is due besides interest thereon since the date of said mortgage. No proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to collect said debt or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, said mortgaged premises or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due thereon upon said mortgage, will be sold by the Sheriff of said County of Scott in front of the Court House in Shakopee in said county, at public vendue to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of March A. D. 1862 at ten o'clock A. M. of that day.

Dated Shakopee, Feb. 11th, 1862.

WILLIAM CHICKERING,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

L. M. BROWN,
Att'y for Assignee. 11:26w.

State of Minnesota
District Court, 5th district
County of Scott

Robert Chisholm against George B. Ottier and Henry H. Spencer } Summons for relief

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants.

You and each of you are hereby Summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which is filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court in Shakopee in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the Subscriber at his office in Chaska in the County of Carver in said State within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such Service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Nov. 18th 1861

W. R. BAXTER
Plaintiff's attorney.

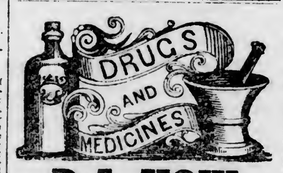
### MORTGAGE SALE.

MORTGAGOR.—Jacke Martin and Ruben M. Wright.
MORTGAGEE.—William M. Sherarad.
DATE OF MORTGAGE.—May 9th 1857.
MORTGAGE RECORDED on the 11th day of May 1857 in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County, Minnesota, in Book "B" of Mortgages on pages 391 and 392.
ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE.—Fisher Hazard.—Assignment duly recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds.
AMOUNT claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ninety-three cents ($529 93).
DESCRIPTION OF MORTGAGED PREMISES.—"Begining at the South East corner of the two story brick building owned by one G. S. Griswold situate upon lot number five (5) in Block number five (5) as the same is designated upon the recorded plat of Shakopee City, thence running West on the line of said building and parallel with the line of First Street, forty feet, thence running South on a line parallel to the line of Holmes Street, twenty-three feet, more or less—thence East on the line of First Street and parallel to the first line forty feet—thence north on the line of Holmes Street, parallel to the west line, twenty-three feet, more or less to the place of beginning."

No suit or proceeding has been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, therefore,

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in the said mortgage and recorded therewith and pursuant to the provisions of the Statute in such case made, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Shakopee in the said County of Scott on Monday the seventh day of April 1862 at one o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Dated February 21st, 1862. FISHER HAZARD,
A. G. CHESTERS, Assignee of Mortgagee.
Att'y for Assignee. 11:13w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Wholesale & Retail
DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
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*WHITE LEAD,*
*OILS, VARNISHES,*
*LAMPS, PLASTERING*
*HAIR, KEROSENE*
*OIL, PATENT MEDICINES, FANCY GOODS.*
All orders from Country Dealers promptly attended to with CARE AND DESPATCH.
***KEROSENE OIL***
That will not explode at
**60 cts per Gallon.**
LAMPS, CHIMNEYS AND SHADES,
at prices which astonish the People, at—
**HOW'S Drug Store.**

**200 Barrels Salt**
*For Sale at*
**ST. PAUL PRICES.**
D. L. HOW.
vlnlytf.

MINNESOTA
**SEWING MACHINE**
DEPOT.
The attention of all who are desirous of procuring a GOOD FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
Capable of performing the most difficult work upon the thinnest gauze or the heaviest cloth and leather, will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock consisting of
BARTHOLF'S CELEBRATED MACHINES
Which we are pleased to inform the public are now reduced to prices that are within the reach of all,
Letter A, Family Machine $45; retail price five months ago in New York city was $55.
A Manufacturing at $60. N. Y. prices 6 mos. ago $75
B " " 75. " " " 90
C " " 95. " " " 125
ALSO THE WIDELY KNOWN
MOORE & PERKIN'S MACHINE,
Which is suitable for Dress and Cloak Makers Prices now reduced to $35, formerly sold at $50. The
UNION SEWING MACHINE
Stands high in rank, and at prices that will suit the times. Sold at $30 and with hemmer $35.
All Machines warranted to give satisfaction or THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED
Send for Samples of Work and Circulars, which will be mailed free.
***Local Agents Wanted.***
Office and Sale Room in the Dana Block, opposite Thompson Bros. Bank, Third street St. Paul.
H. D. RETHUN,
mlso General Agent.

1862 SHAKOPEE 1862.
**HARDWARE STORE.**

Corner of Holmes & First Sts. Shakopee.

**T. J. DUFFY,**
**Wholesale and Retail Dealer in**
***Hardware and Cutlery***
Of Every Description.
**Stoves Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.**
**Agricultural Impliments,**
AND MECHANICS TOOLS.
**General Forwarding and Commission Merchant.**
☞ *Remember the Old Stand; corner of Holmes and First Streets, Shakopee Minnesota*
Job Work and Repairing of all kinds done at short notice.
[vlnlytf.]

**FRESH ARRIVAL!**
**JOHN O'NEILL,**
HAVING received, has now on hand and for sale
CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER POINT ON THE
Minnesota River a choice selection of
***Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes.***
Also a well selected stock of liquors consisting in part of
*MONONGAHALA AND BOURBON WHISKEY.*
*BRANDY,*
*WINES, &c. &c.*
*PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.*
Store corner of Maine and Meredian Streets opposite the Hotel
***BELLE PLAINE, - - - MINN.***

**CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.**
[vlnlytf.]
**HERSHER & PETERS,**
**FURNITURE AND CHAIR**
MANUFACTURERS.
HOLMES STREET - - - - - - - SHAKOPEE
Have constantly on hand a supply of Bedsteads, Bookcases, Bureas, Tables, and Chairs of all kinds.
**All kinds of work done to order.**
(vlnlytf)

COLLER & BROTHER.
***Cheaper than the Cheapest***
**Groceries, Dry Goods, Etc**
COLLER & BRO. have on hand, and are constantly receiving supplies of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES of all descriptions at
**Prices to Suit The Times.**
Among which are
*COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, SYRUPS, VINEGAR, SALERATUS, CANDLES, SOAP, TOBACO, &c. &c.*
Also a constant supply of
DRY GOODS.
Calicoes, Delaines, Muslins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton and Linnen Drills;
**The above goods we offer cheap for cash or ready pay.**
*All we ask is to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.*
We can always be found at our OLD STAND on FIRST STREET,
SHAKOPEE - - - - Minnesota
[vlnlytf.] COLLER & BRO.

**JOHN McMULLEN,**
DEALER IN

**Stoves, Tin Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware**
*First Street, Shakopee,*
All kinds of
*JOB WORK AND REPAIRING*
done to order on the SHORTEST NOTICE. vlnlytf.

**HOMER S. DAVIS,**
**Gunsmith & Repairer of Fire Arms**
Shop on Second Street above the "Argus" office.
☞ *Particular attention paid to repairing.*
(vlnlytf.)

LOW PRICE WIN!
**Strait & Holton**
*SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA*
DEALERS IN
**DRY GOODS,**
**GROCERIES, HARDWARE,**
**CROCKERY; &c.**
Keeps constantly on hand a supply of
*Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Crockery, Glass and Hardware, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats Caps, Boots and Shoes Groceries, &c. &c.*
All of which will be sold at
SMALL PROFITS
—FOR—
**Cash or Produce,**
At market rates.
Give us a call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We are not to be undersold by any other establishment in the city.
**THE HIGHEST SAINT PAUL PRICES PAID IN CASH FOR FURS,**
STRAIT & HOLTON.
Shakopee, December, 14th 1861. vlnlytf

HENRY NIEBERGALL,
DEALER IN
**Groceries and Provisions.**
SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA.
Has always on hand a full supply to meet the
WANTS OF HIS CUSTOMERS.
All of which will be sold as
*LOW as CAN be HAD ELSEWHERE.*
The HIGHEST PRICE in
**Cash, Paid for Hides & Furs.**
HENRY NIEBERGALL.
Shakopee Dec. 1861. vlnlytf.

JOHN SCHWARTZ
**Merchant Tailor.**
HOLMES STREET - - SHAKOPEE
Being in communication with the most fashionable establishments in the East, all clothing made by me will be of the
**Latest Style and Fashion.**
The patronage of the public is solicited. (vlnlytf)


### FORCLOSURE SALE.

State of Minnesota
District Court 5th Dist. } ss
County of Scott
Elizabeth Edgerton against
Luther M. Brown and Eliza J. Brown his wife, August Pinbach Mary A. Willard, and Augusta, M. Willard.

Pursuant to a Judgement and decree of foreclosure and sale of Mortgaged premises made in the above entitled cause on the 12th day of November A. D. 1861, entered and recorded in the Clerks office of the Court above entitled on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1862.

I, Samuel Grade Sheriff of Scott County of the State of Minnesota duly appointed by said Court for the purpose will sell at the front door of the Court

# AGRICULTURAL AND HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

## Tobacco.

We copy from the *Agriculturist* some directions for the preliminary process of raising tobacco. It is as follows:

THE BEST SOIL is a good deep loam, and the best situation on not exposed to early autumn frosts; first rate cornland is good tobacco-land. If broken up from sward, this should be done the autumn previous; thoug', by plowing early and repeatedly before the time of setting out the plants, the land may be well subdued, even if taken up in the spring. There should be an application of manure equivalent to 40 or 50 two-horse loads to the acre — be coarser half of which should be turned under 7 to 9 inches deep, and the rest afterward to be placed on the surface, and plowed or otherwise worked in.

THE SEED BED must be prepared and sown by the middle of April, in the warmest and best place on the farm—allowing about a square rod for each acre intended for tobacco. This bed should be deeply spaded, richly manured, and it is an excellent plan to lay on a mass of brush and dry litter, and burn it, before smoothing and raking over the bed. This destroys weed seeds, adds fertility in the ashes, a dark color in the charcoal, and makes a most friendly preparation for the fine seeds. The seeds may be sprouted before sowing, by mixing them with fine earth moistening, and setting a few days in a warm place. This is advisable only in late sowing. Use a large thimbleful of seed to the rod, if you are sure of your seed. It is always best to prove the seed by previously sowing a little in a pot placed in a hot-bed or under a glass in the house, and kept warm. Thoroughly mix it with half a pint of fine soil before sowing; sow the seed, and then roll the bed with a mall-roller, or spat it down evenly with a shovel. The bed must be shielded against frost and beating rains by covering it with boards or cloths (hay caps are good). When the young plants appear, occasional waterings with *dilute* liquid manure promote a more vigorous growth. They must be thinned out where crowded and scrupulously weeded. They will grow unevenly and slowly; and the largest will be ready to transplant to the field about the tenth of June, in latitude 38°—earlier at the south, and five to ten days later, if farther north. At this time they may be transplanted 2 1-2 to 3 feet apart, in rows 3 feet apart. The period of transplanting continues, according to the weather, for some days, or even weeks. The young plants root easily, and grow rapidly, particularly if we have warm, moist days, and, when well rooted, luxuriate in our hottest summer weather.

DEPTH OF PLANTING CORN.—A communication which we find in the Germantown *Telegraph* gives the following suggestions and facts, respecting the proper depth for planting corn:

Cover the corn carefully, and never more than from one and a half to two inches deep. If planted deeper than this, it will be longer coming up, and after it comes up it will grow very well until it is three or four inches high, when it will remain stationary for ten days or two weeks. By examining we will find that the first joint is below the surface of the soil also that the roots are decaying, while new ones are being thrown out from the joint; these new roots require some ten or fifteen days for their complete formation, and during this time the plant remains stationary as far as growth is concerned. As soon as the new roots are fully formed the old ones will entirely disappear, and the growth will proceed as usual.

From actual experiments with grains taken *from the same ear and same part of the ear*, I have arrived at the following result: Corn planted one inch deep came up in eight days; that planted one and a half inches deep required nine and a half days; that two inches deep, ten days: two and a half inches deep, eleven and a quarter days: three inches deep, twelve days; three and a half inches deep, thirteen days; four inches deep, fourteen and a half days; five and a half inches deep, eighteen days; six inches deep, twenty-one days. The last lot came up and grew until about three inches high, when it remained stationary for a long time and finally died.

"TO CURE HEAVES IN HORSES."—OLIVER P. MEAD, in the *New England Farmer* gives the following simple cure for a troublesome and damaging disease in horses;

The above-mentioned disease has been considered incurable. About two years since I owned a mare, which had the heaves very badly. The disease was brought on by feeding her dusty hay, raked with a wire tooth horse rake, which, by the way, should never be used to rake the hay that we intend to feed to horses. Dusty hay is very injurious to their lungs, and has been the principal cause of the heaves in many cases.

At the time I was speaking about, I saw a notice in the *Farmer* that smart-weed would cure the heaves: I procured some, and gave her one quart a day of a strong decoction stirred up in wheat bran, with a little salt and in three weeks the cure was perfect.

I do not intend to say that it will cure the heaves in all cases; but if it is given in the early stages of the disease, I think it will cure ninety cases out of a hundred.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—If any one of the readers of the *Farmer* are fond of buckwheat griddle cakes, and like them all the better when light and crispy, let them use about one-fourth part of oatmeal in making them, serve them hot, from an uncovered dish, and in the winter on warm plates. My word for it, they will decide that these hints are good ones.

The oatmeal makes the cakes lighter, healthier, and improves their flavor; and the uncovered dish prevents them from becoming sodden by steaming. The best of all griddles to cook them upon are those made of soapstone. They require less care in cooking, and not more than half as much lard as the common iron griddles. My family have breakfasted on buckwheat and oatmeal cakes for the past eighteen months, without regard to the season; and, although personally a chronic dyspeptic, I find them easy of digestion, and every way satisfactory. My family of five persons consume less than ten pounds of meal per week, at an average cost of less than three cents per pound, or less than one cent per breakfast for each person. When served as above directed, with good batter and syrup added, I doubt if a cheaper or better breakfast can be placed on a workingman's table.—*N. E. Farmer.*

MUSH CAKES.—MR. EDITOR: Some time ago a correspondent informed you of the smile with which his good wife had read in a previous number of the *Telegraph* a receipt cut you by a lady for making corn meal griddle cakes, "without having added the necessity for scalding the meal before making the batter, if she wanted the best of cakes." Now, a smile, placid and benign, passed over the not uncomely features of my good woman, also, when she read this direction to secure a good griddle cake, and which said to me in as many words, "do sit down and communicate for me, through the *Telegraph*, to these good ladies how *really* to make a corn meal griddle cake. I proceeded to obey, by premising that with us it goes by the name of mush cake, and that it pre-supposes you have had for supper the night before a tureen of good mush, made by stirring Indian meal into boiling water slowly, and boiling it thereafter well for three hours. In the morning for breakfast, with say two quarts of the mush left from supper (for a family of six), stir into it three pints of warm milk; beat well two eggs and add, with half a teaspoonful of soda; then with a dash of wheat flour in your fingers added to the batter to make the cakes adhere, stir all well, and send to table in parties of six.

There never yet, Mr. Editor, has been seen the child or grown person upon my premises who failed to do ample justice to these mush cakes. They are in fact the only *perfectly cooked griddle cakes ever made*, for the reason that the materials thereof are *cooked the night before in the mush*. They are perfectly healthy therefore. There is a twinkle in the eye of our little ones when mush is announced for supper, knowing well, as they do, that it foretells mush cakes for breakfast next morning.

Yours, INDIAN MEAL.

Down in Delaware.

—*Germantown Telegraph.*

FEEDING CALVES.—In the spring of 1859, I raised thirteen calves, and all the milk they had was what two ordinary cows gave. I fed them on Indian meal and boiled potatoes. I put the meal into a kettle of water and boil it very thin, for one hour or more, until it comes to a tint of jelly, and boil a sufficient quantity of each to last two or three days. I give each calf four or five potatoes, well mashed up with what meal I think the calf will bear; turn the milk on them, and stir them well together. In teaching them to drink, I put two fingers in their mouth, leaving a space between them, so that at each draft they can draw what they would naturally want to swallow. I keep a tub of clean water and a box of salt, where they can help themselves. My calves are as good in the fall as my neighbors', that suck twice a day until they go away from the cow.—*Cor. of the New England Farmer.*

TO DESTROY LICE ON CATTLE.—It may be useful to some of your readers to know that a cheap, safe and effectual remedy for "vermin" may be found in the *Tincture of Cocculus Indicus* (fish berries). To prepare this, take an ounce of the berries, which may be procured at any of the drug stores, mash them, by pounding in a strong cloth or in a mortar until broken to pieces, and put them in a quart of whiskey. Let it stand a week, shaking occasionally, and it will be ready for use.

With this liquid wet the part of the animal most afflicted with lice, twice or three times on successive days, and the vermin will be destroyed. It will have a similar effect upon the human subject, when similarly troubled. I have prescribed it often for both classes of "patients," and never knew it fail. When used in external application, it is entirely safe, but it should be carefully kept, as it might be *mistaken* for a beverage, in which case it would be poisonous.—*Correspondence of the Prairie Farmer.*

CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS.—One teaspoonful of tar, one of coarse brown sugar, and one of saltpetre. The whole to be warmed together. Spread it on kid leather the size of the corns, and in two days they will be drawn out.


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THE CHEAPEST DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER IN THE WEST.

It is the grand leading purpose of the Publishers to make THE TIMES A

NEWS AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL

in the most ample meaning of the term. Not that politics shall be excluded, but that politics shall not exclusively occupy columns which are equally important with politics.

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Besides a large corps of assistant editors and porters, whose efficiency will not be excelled, we have regular correspondents at Washington, New York, Springfield, Cairo, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and at other important points, who supply it daily, by telegraph and the mails, with all matters of news, the correctness of whose Political Dispatches are such that we never fail to obtain all things of interest in every part of the country within the briefest possible space of time.

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Chicago is undoubtedly the financial and commercial centre of the Northwest. The financial and commercial reports of THE TIMES will be unsurpassed by any; and it is designed that they shall excel those of any other paper. Their correctness may be implicitly relied upon.

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While THE TIMES will be a thoroughly democratic journal, it will eschew mere party clap-trap. Looking to complete reorganization of the democratic party, and its success resulting in power and in office, it will be found battling for what is stated by the Constitution and the Union as the highest made them, and support, with all the ability and correctness it can command, the existing administration in their efforts to preserve them, and to crush to the earth the wickedest rebellion the world has ever known.

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CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WEST.

STOREY & WORDEN.

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ETC, ETC,

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We have constantly on hand a large Stock of

KENTUCKY COPPER DISTILL

***WHISKEY,***

And are satisfied, from our experience in the business, that no other House in the city can do better for Dealers. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. [v1n13]ly

W. HEIDENRICH,

***TAILOR AND DRAPER***

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Is prepared to fit and make clothing for gentlemen to order on short notice and reasonable terms. [v1n13]15

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**American Cement Glue**

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.
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AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE

Is the only article of the kind ever produced which

***WILL WITHSTAND WATER.***

IT WILL MEND WOOD,

Save your broken Furniture,

IT WILL MEND LEATHER,

Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots &c.

IT WILL MEND GLASS,

Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle.

IT WILL MEND IVORY,

Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.

IT WILL MEND CHINA,

Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.

IT WILL MEND MARBLE.

That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.

IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN.

No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling a shilling saved is a shilling earned.

IT WILL MEND ALABASTER,

That costly Alabaster vase is broke—and you can't match it; mend it, it will never show when put together.

**It will mend Bone, Coral, Lava, and in fact every thing but Metals.**

Any article Cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE will not show where it is mended.

**EXTRACTS.**

"Every Household ought to have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."—*New York Times.*

"It is so convenient to have in the house."—*New York Express.*

"It is always ready; this commends it to everybody."—*Independent.*

"We have tried it, and find it as useful in our house as water."—*Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.*

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

$10.00 per year saved in Jerry family by One Bottle of

**AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.**

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
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IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA

CEMENT ROOFING,

The Cheapest and most durable Roofing in use.

IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.

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[v1n13m1]

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And now consider myself *entirely cured.*"

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It broke up my cold and fever at once. Prevented this attack. I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

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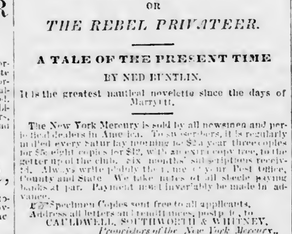

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(v1n1tf.)


## POET'S CORNER.

### Beware of Careless Words.

Beware, beware of careless words,
They have a fearful power,
And jar upon the spirit's chords
Through many a weary hour.

Though not designed to give us pain—
Though but at random spoken,
Remembrance brings them back again
The Past's most bitter token.

They haunt us through the tollsome day,
And through the lonely night,
And rise to cloud the spirit's ray,
When all beside is bright.

Though from the mind, and with the breath
Which gave them they have flown
Yet wormwood, rail and even death,
May dwell in every tone.

And bursting tears can well attest
A sentence lightly framed,
May linger, cankering in the breast
At which it first was aimed.

O, could my prayer indeed be heard—
Might I the past live o'er,
I'd guard against a careless word,
E'en though I spoke no more.

## SELECT MISCELANY.

### THE TENNESSEE BLACKSMITH.

Near the cross roads, not far from the Cumberland Mountains, stood the village forge. The smith was a sturdy man of fifty. He was respected, wherever known, for his stern integrity. He served God, and did not fear man—and it might be safely added, nor devil either. His courage was proverbial in the neighborhood; and it was common remark, when wishing to pay any person a high compliment, to say, "he is as brave as Old Bradley." One night, toward the close of September, as he stood alone by the anvil plying his labors, his countenance evinced a peculiar satisfaction as he brought his hammer down with a vigorous blow on the heated iron. While blowing the bellows he would occasionally pause and shake his head, as if communing with himself. He was evidently meditating upon something of a serious nature. It was during one of these pauses that the door was thrown open, and a pale, trembling figure staggered into the shop, and, sinking at the smith's feet, faintly ejaculated,

"In the name of Jesus, protect me!"

As Bradley stooped to raise the prostrate form three men entered, the foremost one exclaiming,

"We've treed him at last! There he is! seize him!" and as he spoke he pointed at the crouching figure.

The others advanced to obey the order; but Bradley suddenly arose, seized the sledge hammer, and brandishing it about his head as if it was a sword, exclaimed,

"Back! Touch him not; or by the grace of God, I'll murder ye!"

They hesitated, and stepped backward, not wishing to encounter the sturdy smith, for he meant what he said.

"Do you give shelter to an abolitionist?" fiercely shouted the leader.

"I give shelter to a weak, defenceless man," replied the smith.

"He is an enemy," vociferated the leader. "Of the devil!" ejaculated Bradley.

"He is a spy! an abolition hound!" exclaimed the leader, with increased vehemence; "and we must have him. So I tell you Bradley, you had better not interfere. You know that you are already suspected, and if you insist upon sheltering him it will confirm it."

"*Suspected!* Suspected of what?" exclaimed the smith in a firm tone, riveting his gaze upon the speaker.

"Why, of adhering to the North," was the reply.

"Adhering to the North!" ejaculated Bradley, as he cast his defiant glances at the speaker. "I adhere to no North!" he continued: "I adhere to my country—my whole country—and will, so help me God! as long as I have breath," he added as he brought the sledge hammer to the ground with great force.

"You had better let us have him Bradley, without further trouble. You are only risking your own neck by your interference."

"Not as long as I have life to defend him," was the answer. Then pointing toward the door, he continued, "Leave my shop!" and as he spoke he again raised the sledge-hammer. They hesitated a moment, but the firm demeanor of the smith awed them into compliance with the order.

"You'll regret this in the morning, Bradley," said the leader, as he retreated.

"Go!" was the reply of the smith, as he pointed toward the door.

Bradley followed them menacingly to the entrance of the shop, and watched them until they disappeared from sight down the road. When he turned to go back in the shop he was met by the fugitive, who, grasping his hand, exclaimed,

"Oh! how shall I ever be able to thank you, Mr. Bradley?"

"This is no time for thanks, Mr. Peters, unless it is to the Lord; you must fly the country, and that at once!"

"But my wife and children?"

"Mattie and I will attend to them. But you must go to night."

"To night?"

"Yes. In the morning, if not sooner, they will return with a large force and carry you off, and probably hang you on the first tree. You must leave tonight."

"But how?"

"Mattie will conduct you to the rendezvous of our friends. There is a party made up who intend to cross the mountains and join the Union forces in Kentucky. They were to start tonight. They have provisions for the journey and will gladly share with you."

"At this moment a young girl entered the shop and hurriedly said,

"Father, what is the trouble tonight?" Her eye resting upon the fugitive she approached him, and in a sympathizing tone continued, "Ah, Mr. Peters, has your turn come so soon?"

This was Mattie. She was a fine, rosy girl, just passed her eighteenth birthday, and the sole daughter of of Bradley's house and heart. She was his all—his wife had been dead five years. He turned toward her and in a mild but firm tone, said,

"Mattie, you must conduct Mr. Peters to the rendezvous immediately; then return and we will call at the parsonage to cheer his family. Quick! No time is to be lost. The bloodhounds are upon the track. They have scented their prey, and will not rest till they have secured him. They may return much sooner than we expect. So haste, daughter and God bless ye!"

This was not the first time that Mattie had been called upon to perform such an office. She had safely conducted several Union men who had been hunted from their homes and sought shelter with her father, to the place designated, from whence they made their escape across the mountains into Kentucky. Turning to the fugitive, she said,

"Come, Mr. Peters, do not stand upon ceremony, but follow me."

She left the shop and proceeded but a short distance up the road, and turned off in by a path through a strip of woods, closely followed by the fugitive. A brisk walk of half an hour brought them to a small house that stood alone in a secluded spot. Here Mattie was received with a warm welcome by several men, some of whom were engaged in runing bullets, while others were cleaning their rifles and fowling pieces. The lady of the house, a hale woman of forty, was busy stuffing the wallets of the men with biscuits. She greeted Mattie very kindly. The fugitive, who was known to two or three of the party, was received in a bluff, frank spirit of kindness by all, saying that they would make him chaplain of the Tennessee Union regiment when they got to Kentucky.

When Mattie was about to return home two of the party prepared to accompany her; but she protested, warning them of the danger, as the enemy were doubtless in search of the minister. But, notwithstanding, they insisted, and accompanied her until she reached the road a short distance above her father's shop. Mattie hurried on, but was somewhat surprised upon reaching the shop to find it vacant. She hastened into the house, but her father was not there. As she returned to go into the shop she thought she could hear the sound of horses' hoofs clattering down the road. She listened, but the sound soon died away. Going into the shop she blew the fire into a blaze; then beheld that the things were in great confusion, and that spots of blood were upon the ground. She was now convinced that her father had been seized and carried off, but not without a desperate struggle on his part.

As Mattie stood gazing at the pools of blood a wagon containg two persons drove up, one of whom, an athletic young man of five and twenty years, got out and entered the shop.

"Good evening, Mattie! Where is your father?" he said. Then observing the strange demeanor of the girl he continued, "Why, Mattie, what ails you? What has happened?"

The young girl's heart was too full for her tongue to give utterance, and throwing herself upon the the shoulder of the young man, she sobbing exclaimed:

"*They* have carried him off! Don't you see the blood?"

"Have they dared to lay hands upon your father? The infernal wretches?"

Mattie recovered herself sufficiently to narrate the events of the evening. When she had finished, he exclaimed:

"Oh that I should have lived to see the day that old Tenne see was to be thus disgraced! Here, Joe!"

At this the other person in the wagon alighted and entered the shop. He was a stalwart negro.

"Joe," continued the young man, "you would like your freedom?"

"Well, massa John, I wouldn't like much to leabe you, but dan I se like to be a free man."

"Joe, the white race have maintained their liberty by their valor. Are you willing to fight for yours? Ay! fight to the death?"

"I se fight for you any time, Massa John."

"I believe you, Joe. But I have desperate work on hand to night, and I do not want you to engage in it without a prospect of reward. If I succeed I will make you a free man. It is a matter of life and death—will you go?"

"I will massa."

"Then kneel down and swear before the ever living God, that, if you falter or shrink the danger, you may hereafter be consigned to everlasting fire!"

"I swear, Massa," said the negro, kneeling. "An' I hope that Gor Almighty may strike me dead if I don't go wid you through fire and water and water ebery ting!"

"I am satisfied, Joe," said his master; then turning to the young girl, who had been a mute spectator of this singular scene, he continued, "Now, Mattie, you get in the wagon and I'll drive down to the parsonage, and you remain there with Mrs. Peters and the children until I bring you some intelligence of your father."

While the sturdy old blacksmith was awaiting the return of his daughter the party that he had repulsed returned with increased numbers and demanded the minister. A fierce quarrel ensued, which resulted in their seizing the smith and carrying him off. They conveyed him to a tavern half a mile distant from the shop, and there he was arraigned before what was termed a vigilance committee. The committee met in a long room on the ground floor, dimly lighted by a lamp which stood upon on a small table in front of the chairman. In about half an hour after Bradley's arrival he was placed before the chairman for examination. The old man's arms were pinioned, but nevertheless he cast a defiant look upon those around him.

"Bradley, this is a grave charge against you. What have you to say," said the chairman.

"What authority have you to ask?" demanded the smith, fiercely eyeing his interrogator.

"The authority of the people of Tennessee," was the reply.

"I deny it."

"Your denials amount to nothing. You are accused of harboring an abolitionist, and the penalty of that act you know is death. What have you to say to the charge?"

"I say that it is a lie, and that he who utters such charges against me is a scoundrel."

"Simpson," said the chairman to the leader of the band that had captured Bradley, and who now appeared with a large bandage about his head, to bind up a wound which was the result of a blow from the fist of Bradley. "Simpson," continued the chairman, "what have you to say?"

The leader then stated that he had tracked the preacher to the blacksmith shop, and that Bradley had resisted his arrest, and that upon their return he could not be found, and that the prisoner refused to give any information concerning him.

"Do you hear that, Mr. Bradley?" said the chairman.

"I do. What of it?" was the reply.

"Is it true?"

"Yes."

"Where is the preacher?"

"That is none of your business."

"Mr. Bradley, this tribunal is not to be insulted with impunity. I again demand to know where Mr. Peters is. Will you tell?"

"No."

"Mr. Bradley, it is well known that you are not only a member but an exhorter in Mr. Peters' church, and therefore some little excuse is to be made for your zeal in defending him. He is from the North and has long been suspected and is now accused of being an abolitionist and a dangerous man. You do not deny sheltering him and refusing to give him up. If you persist in this you must take the consequences. I ask you for the last time if you will inform us of his whereabouts?"

"And again I answer no!"

"Mr. Bradley, there is also another serious charge again t you and your conduct in this instance confirms it. You are accused of giving comfort to the enemies of your country. What have you to say to that?"

"I say it is false, and that he who makes it is a villain."

"I accuse him with being a traitor, aiding the cause of the Union," said Simpson.

"If my adherence to the Union merits for me the name of traitor, then I am proud of it. I have been for the Union—I am still for the Union—and will be for the Union as long as life lasts!"

At this the chairman clutched a pistol that lay upon the table before him, and the bright blade of Simpson's bowie knife glittered near Bradley's breast; but before he could make the fatal plunge a swift-winged messenger of death laid him dead at the feet of his intended victim; while at the same instant another plunged into the heart of the chairman, and he fell forward over the table, extinguishing the light and leaving all in darkness. Confusion reigned. The inmates of the room were panic stricken. In the midst of the consternation a firm hand rested upon Bradley's shoulder; his bonds were severed, and he hurried out of the open window. He was again a free man, but was hastened forward into the woods at the back of the tavern, and through them to a road a quarter of a mile distant, then into a wagon and driven rapidly off. In half an hour the smith made one of the party at the rendezvous that was to start at midnight across the mountains.

"John," said the smith as he grasped the hand of his rescuer, while his eyes glistened and a tear coursed down his furrowed cheek, "I should like to see Mattie before I go."

"You shall," was the reply.

In another hour the blacksmith clasped his daughter to his bosom.

It was an affecting scene—there, in that lone house in the wilderness, surrounded by men who had been driven from their homes for their attachment to the principles for which the patriot fathers fought and bled—the sturdy old smith, a type of the heroes of other days, pressing his daughter to his breast, while the tear coursed down his furrowed cheek. He felt that perhaps it was to be his last embrace; for his resolute heart had resolved to sacrifice his all upon the altar of his country, and he could no longer watch over the safety of his only child. Was she to be left to the mercy of the parricidal wretches who were attempting to destroy the country that had given them birth, nursed their infancy and opened a wide field for them to display the abilities with which nature had endowed them?

"Mr. Bradley," said his rescuer, after a short pause, "as you leave the State it will be necessary, in these troublous times, for Mattie to have a protector, and I have thought that our marriage had better take place tonight."

"Well, John, he said, as he relinquished his embrace and gazed with a fond look at her who was so dear to him, "I shall not object if Mattie is willing."

"Oh! we arrange I that as we came along," replied the young man.

Mattie blushed, but said nothing.

In a short time the hunted-down minister was called upon to perform a marriage service in that lone house. It was an impressive scene. Yet no diamonds glittered upon the neck of the bride; no pearls looped up her tresses; but a pure love glowed within her heart as she gave utterance to a vow which was registered in heaven.

Bradley, soon after the ceremony, bade his daughter and her husband an affectionate farewell, and set out with his friends to join others who had been driven from their homes, and were now rallying under the old flag to fight for the Union, and, as they said, "Redeem old Tennessee!"

SAVAGE EXPEDIENT TO OBTAIN WATER.—Livingstone, the African traveler, describes an ingenious method by which the Africans obtain water in the desert. The woman tie a bunch of grass to one end of a reed about two two feet long, and insert it in a hole dug as deep as the arm will reach, then ram down the wet sand firmly around it. Applying the mouth to the free end of the reed, they form a vacum in the grass beneath, in which the water collects, and in a short time rises to the mouth. It will be seen that this simple, but truly philosophical and effectual method, might have been applied in many cases in different countries where water was greatly needed, to the saving of life. It seems wonderful that in should now have been first known to the world, and that it should have been habitually practiced in Africa, probably for centuries. It seems worthy of being particular noticed, that it may no longer be neglected from ignorance. It may be highly important to travelers in our deserts and prairie, n some of which water is known to exist below the surface.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.—The tax bill now before Congress, naturally suggests to every one the idea of economy. The article of coffee has become almost one of the necessaries of life, the tax upon which (like all the articles taxed, comes out of the consumer) has so enhanced its price that many families are, from necessity, forced to relinquish its use entirely and resort to some substitute of domestic invention.

Allow me to suggest, for the benefit of you numerous readers, an article, the use of which will completely supply the place of the imported article, and be far more conducive to health and strength. The common "ORANGE CARROT," usually grows in any garden, affords the cheapest and most perfect substitute yet found, Prepare it as follows; After being well washed, slice the carrots lengthwise; cut the slices crosswise, into pieces a little larger than the grains of ordinary coffee; dry thoroughly in an oven, or under a hot stove; scorch or burn in the same manner as you would coffee, and pound or grind for use. A teacup full of the pulverized roots will make a quart of the finest beverage in the world. If you wish to improve its, flavor add a teaspoonful of "old Java" to the above. Good cream adds to flavor, as it does to everything else.

I make this suggestion for the public, hoping that every person who shall happen to see this "recipe", will be induced to give it a trial.

The editorial fraternity will add much to the economy of the public by giving the above suggestions a wide circulation.

The writer of this article has drank it for a long time (and the author of it much longer) and has grown fat and hearty on the known and acknowledged virtues of the orange-carrot coffee.—*N. Y. Argus.*

## The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

SHAKOPEE, APRIL 19, 1862.

### A Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1862

*By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation.*

It has pleased Almighty God to vouchsafe signal victories to the land and naval forces engaged in suppressing an internal rebellion, and at the same time to avert from our country the dangers of foreign intervention and invasion. It is therefore recommended to the people of the United States, that at their next weekly assemblages in their accustomed places of worship, which shall occur after the notice of this proclamation shall have been received, they especially render thanks to our Heavenly Father for these inestimable blessings, that they then and there implore spiritual consolation in behalf of all those who have been brought into affliction by the casualties and calamities of sedition and civil war, and that we reverently invoke the Divine guidance for our national councils, that they may speedily result in the restoration of peace, harmony and equality throughout our borders, and hasten the establishment of fraternal relations among the countries of the earth.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this 10th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1862.

BEAUREGARD'S ARMY.—From a letter in the Mississippi *Clarion*, dated at Memphis, it appears that Beauregard has shipped Floyd, Polk and Pillow of their commands, and reduced Breckenridge to a mere cypher. There is no doubt but that the army he led to Pittsburgh was in as admirable condition as efficiency and skill could have rendered. The writer says:

Our forces at Corinth and elsewhere are well arranged to take advantage of a victory which we expect will surely crown our exertions.—We have now an army more formidable in all respects than any we have yet had. Beauregard, since we came West, has been very laboriously and successfully engaged in bring ng order out of disorder, and courage out of dismay. He has reorganized the whole army by displacing the old and cowardly, and those who had been tried and found wanting. Pillow and Floyd are entirely without commands, and Breckenridge has only a small brigade.—General Polk has been stripped of his command, and many others of the like stamp I might mention. He has arranged all his numerous cavalry so that he avails himself of their utmost capacities, when generally they are worse than useless. Some of them, as Morgan and Forest, keep constantly harrassing the Yankee's pickets and getting in their rear. They are acting as spies.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL BY ELECTRICITY.—Mr. A. L. Fleury, of Philadelphia is now engaged at the Pennsylvania Iron Works, Danville, Pa., in testing his new method of applying induced electricity in the manufacture of iron, which has before been noticed in the *Scientific American*. His apparatus for producing the required quantity of electricity for so great a mass of metal proved insufficient, and it became necessary to procure a larger one. For, that purpose he went to Binghamton, N. Y., where he procured a powerful magneto-electric machine from Hon. John A. Collier, President of the magneto-electric Company of New York, with which he is now about to make the interesting experiment at the furnaces of the above company. These machines are used for electrotyping, for producing the most intense electric light, which penetrates through fogs, and can be used also for submarine purposes; for the successful decomposition of water, the production of hydrogen and oxygen, for the smelting of all kinds of ores, for the manufacture of iron and steel, and numerous other purposes. These machines, driven by steam power, are of very simple construction, devoid of complexity, and not liable to wear and derangement.

The employment of electricity in the manufacture of iron is one of great interest, and the result of these experiments will be anxiously looked for.—*Scientific American.*

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.—The second siege of Yorktown threatens to rival the first in time, as it far outrivals it in magnitude.—Its reduction occupied Washington's army almost a month, and General McClellan's army has been already close on a week in front of the place. As the War Department thinks it prudent to shroud operations in that quarter as much as possible, thus depriving the public of the excitement of special telegrams and special correspondence, excitable readers are taking a sort of historic revenge by diligently perusing the history of the siege of 1781.—They could not do better; and, for this purpose, let us tell them there is nothing so good as the journal of the operations kept by Washington himself, and transmitted by him, day by day, to the President of the Continental Congress.

The commander of the national forces is undoubtedly making good use of his time.—While rumor limited the force of the rebels to twenty-five or thirty thousand, there might have been anticipation of a really formidable resistance; but now that it has carried it up to seventy-five or a hundred thousand, all fears may be dismissed, for this is simply a *reductio ad absurdum*. We do not believe the rebels have behind the intenchments of Yorktown a body of men more than sufficient to man its works of defense. General McClellan obviously means to repeat the brilliant strategy of Washington, and, by hemming the enemy completely in, compel a surrender.—*N. Y. Times.*

HOW OUR MORTARS ARE DISCHARGED.—A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* thus describes the manner in which the immense Pittsburg mortars being used in the reduction of Island No. 10 are discharged. He says:

A bag of powder, weighing from eighteen to twenty pounds, is dropped into the bore of the huge monster; the derrick drops the shell in; the angle is calculated; a long cord is attached to the primer; the captain gives the word, the gunner gives the cord a sudden jerk, a crash like a thousand thunders follows, a tongue of flame leaps from the mouth of the mortar and a column of smoke rolls up in beautiful fleecy spirals, developing the rings of exquisite proportions. "One can see the shell as it leaves the mortar, flying through the air, apparently no larger than a marble. The next you see of the shell, a beautiful cloud of smoke bursts into sight, caused by the explosion."

### General Roseorans' Farewell Order to his Troops.

From the Wheeling Press of Monday.

Annexed we give the farewell order of Brig. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, who has for eight months past been in command of the Department of Western Virgini, having been, prior to that time, in command of a brigade under General McClellan, in this department, for one moth. During the discharge of his arduous duties, both in the field and at headquarters, he has endeared himself to his entire command, and secured the highest approval of his superiors.

Appended is the order of General Rosecrans to which we have above referred. It is a kindly, modest, and timely paper:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 4.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MOUNTAINS, WHEELING, VA., March 29

BROTHER OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS—Department Order No. 17 published the President's War Order No. 3, announcing the change in the limits and style of this Department, and the assignment of an officer of superior rank to its command.

Major General John C. Fremont, United States Army, having arrived at Wheeling to assume the command, I now take leave of you in the only manner in which circumstances permit, viz: in general order:

Companions in arms—in this vast department of the mountains and forests in the rains of summer, and cold and storms of winter, for nine months, I have witnessed your uncomplaining patience, zeal and activity; your watchings, your marchings and your combats. Under God, to your bravery and good conduct it is due that not a single reverse has attended our arms in all these vast regions.

Wherever I go I shall bear with me the remembrance of men who, leaving home and all its endearments, against the force of all former tastes and habits, have undertaken to inure themselves to the toils, privations, hardships and dangers of military life, and have succeeded.

But comrades, proud as I am of the manly energy you have thus displayed, I am prouder still to bear testimony to the pure and lofty patriotism which has called it forth.

No mean and sectional spirit, no low truckling to reckless leadership, no blind and ignorant fanaticism has animated you. By your intelligence, your magnanimity and forbearance towards those whom the rebellion has misled, you have shown that you entered into the conflict with a conviction that the intrests of free government and even of human freedom itself, opposed by arbitrary and despotic will—by rebellion in favor of despotism—lay in the issue, and that you fought for the liberties of all both North and South.

Such men deserve to be and will be free themselves, or, dying, will bequeath liberty and a glorious name to their posterity.

That it may be your happy lot, in the Union under the constitution and the laws, to be free and happy yourselves, and to bequeath freedom, happiness, and a glorious name to your children, is my cherished wish and hope.

W. S. ROSECRANS

### Early Tomatos.

Few of our readers would be willing to dispense with a vegetable so conducive to health and so universally esteemed as the tomato.—And, like all oth r vegetables, the earlier it is brought on the table, the be ter. The following suggestions upon its cultivations, are by a correspondent of the New England *Farmer:*

The first aim should be to get early varieties, and the yellow plum is among the earliest and the best flavored tomato. The large, smooth red is nearly as early, and is a very good variety. The next important item is to get them started properly before the season for planting out, and in this there is often a great failure. The best method is to plant the seeds in small flower pots, five or six inches in diameter at top. These have an inch or two of coarsely broken charcoal placed in the bottom, and they are then filled with some porous soil; that taken from an old hot-bed is good, or well decomposed muck and sand, with a little very fine manure, or better still, a mixture of one-half each of leaf mold and good sand, and a few seeds planted in each pot, and the pots placed in the windows close to the glass. When the plants are up strong, thin them out with a pair of scissors as often as there is the least appearance of crowding, taking care to leave the best plants until all but one are cut out, one near the center of the pot being preferred. Water is supplied in sufficient quantity to prevent any withering, but do not keep the soil very wet. The time for planting is usually about the first of March, but if planted April first, they will do much better than out-door plants. A few of these, for very early fruit, are planted in a slight hot-bed, late in April, and when danger from frost is past the glass is removed. The remainder are planted in open ground as soon as it can safely be done. The best and most productive plants last year were planted out in ground prepared for melons, by plowing into a strong loam a liberal dressing of sand and manure, and then preparing hills by mixing three shovelsful of horse and hog manure, with plenty of sand and loam—the hill when finished being raised a few inches. When I wish to remove the plant from the pot, I place one hand over the surface, with the plant of course between the fingers, and invert it, rapping the pot slightly. A little exposure to the out door air during the middle of the day, however, for a few days previous to planting out, is beneficial. The first fruit which ripens should always be saved for seed, and if two or more varieties are cultivated, they should be planted as far apart as convenient, in order to prevent mixing. If trained on the sunny side of a building or fence, the fruit will be sweeter as well as earlier. An abundant supply of sand in the soil also produces a similar effect."

Mrs. Partington's Ike goes for a soldier—Mrs. Partington makes a farewell address—"Ike, my son, stand up while I rub off your—hold my bonnet and specks—Fellow-soldiers: It is the abandoned duty of all to be patriarchial in these times, and to hand down unimpaired, the glorious flag of succe ding generations. (Here Ike commenced counting off the new fashioned cheer, swinging the old bonnet up and down as he went in one, two, three—tiger.) March hesitatingly into the contested field, and if a rebel demands your quarters, tell him you had but hree and the last one is spent; then if he won't quit and leave, quit yourself like a man and may you have a glorious champaign of it."

DEATH OF FITZ-JAMES O'BRIEN.—Captain Fitz-James O'Brien, whose death was announced on the 7th, was well known as a brilliant writer of both prose and verse, and for some years past a contributor to the best of the literary monthlies. He was Irish by birth, and of a good family; a man of fine education and of uncommon talents, but his roving disposition kept him unsettled, and probably prevented him from producing the best fruits of his culture and experience. In April of last year he accompanied the Seventh regiment of New York City to Washington, having volunteered in it when the call came. After the return of the regiment he raised a company in the McClellan Rifles, but afterwards obtained a place on General Lander's staff, where he served acceptably, and was severely wounded in the arm in that famous charge which Lander headed but a few days before his death.—Captain O'Brien's wound was so severe that amputation was necess ry; and his was followed by inflammation and lockjaw, from which he died on Sunday, in the military hospital. He was still a young man, not more than thirty-two or thirty-three years old.

THE PEABODY DONATION.—Mr. George Peabody, an American merchant-prince, long resident in London, has literally startled England by an act of unexampled and thoughtful munificence. He has placed £150,000 in the hands of Trustees, to be employed as they may deem best, for the good of that wretched class, the poor of London. In all likelihood, this is one-half of his whole fortune—for he has been liberal at home also—and equal to a third of what is the annual income of the Dukes of Buccleugh, Devonshire, and Sutherland, or of the Marquis of Westminster; but these and other rich nobles have turned aside, leaving the American merchant to play the part of the good Samaritan. May the lesson he gives them be of use.

EXTRAORDINARY AGE.—A Greek journal, the *Arcadia*, mentions the death at Tegea, in the Peloponnesus, of a farmer named Jean Bossiniotis, at the age of 113. To the last day of his life he had the full enjoyment of his sight, hearing, and all his intellectual faculties. Two hours before his death, he told his wife, who is 95 years of age that he felt his end approaching. In the evening, he assembled all his workmen, and having eaten and drank with them, lay down on a so'a in the room, where they were singing and enjoying themselves, and, without a struggle, expired. This venerable patriarch had from his single marriage twelve sons and two daughters, who, by their marriages, gave him 132 descendants.

CIVILIAN GENERALS AT THE SOUTH.—The southern civilian Generals have been very unfortunate in the present war. There are eleven of this class, who received no military education, and who never before had a military command. The following are their names:

Henry A. Wise, whipped in Virginia.
John B. Floyd, whipped everywhere.
Robert Toombs, never been in battle.
Richard Taylor, never been in battle.
Thos. B. Flournoy, never been in battle.
L. Pope Walker, whipped in the West.
F. K. Zollicoffer, killed in his first engagement.
Wm. Mahone, never heard of.
L. O'B. Branch, whipped at Newbern.
Wm. H. Carroll, never on a field.
R. E. Rhodes, never on a field.

THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION SCHEME IN KENTUCKY.—Kentucky replies to the President's scheme by the introduction of the following bill in the Kentucky House of Representatives, under a suspension of the rules of the House to have it presented.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That any persons who have or may advocate the doctrine of the abolition or emancipation of slavery in the State of Kentucky, either directly or indirectly, or who sympathizes with the same, he and are hereby disfranchised for life.

2. That any person so offending shall take no part in elections either as judges, clerks, or sheriffs of the same, and be requested to leave the State within ten days.

3. This act shall take effect ten days after its passage.

The President would have done better to let slavery alone.—*Dubuque Herald.*

MONEY—HOW TO KEEP IT.—The way to keep money is to earn it fairly and honestly. Money so obtained is pretty certain to abide with its possessor. But money that is inherited or that in any way comes without a fair and just equivalent, is almost certain to go as it came.

A young man who begins by saving a few shillings and thriftily increases his store—every coin being a representative of good solid work, honestly and manfully done—stands a better chance to spend the last half of his life in affluence and comfort than he who, in his haste to become rich, obtain money by dashing speculations, or the devious means which abound in the foggy region lying between fair dealing and actual fraud. Among the wisest and most thrifty men of wealth, the current proverb is, 'Money goes as it comes.' Let the young men make a note of this, and see that their money comes fairly, and that it may long abide with them."

SPILLING THE SALT.—Even in these days the old superstition respecting "spilling the salt" has not utterly exploded; yet it is comparatively little understood. An old author says: "If we consider the sacredness attached to salt in the early ages, its uses in sacrifices and baptism, and the belief in its incorruptibility, we shall not be surprised at the accidental overturning of the salt at table being thought an ill omen. Leonardo da Vinci, in his picture of 'The Last Supper,' has represented Judas Iscariot overturning the salt—a dark foreshadowing of the betrayal of his Lord."

Out of seven millions of men in England only one million [illegible] quarter of this million elect a majority of the House of Commons. The House of Lords is hereditary.—And this is called a free government.

The Shakopee Argus.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF SCOTT COUNTY.

J. L. MACDONALD, Editor.

SHAKOPEE, APRIL 19, 1862.

### Our Country Now and Then.

No subject is so fraught with sad and melancholy recollections, as the contemplation of the present deplorable condition of our country; particularly when compared with our past prosperity, greatness and power. The lover of the American Union, sighs when he thinks that thousands of lives have already been sacrificed, and millions of treasure squandered, without any apparent benefit—present or prospective—occuring to either of the contending parties, other than the solution of a question, that ought never to have become the cause of the war; and he shudders at the very idea, of the death, misery and woe, that is yet to be added to the already fearful catalogue of the horrors of this war, ere peace will be restored to our distracted and bleeding country.

But a few brief years, aye months, have passed since the American citizen could boast with conscious pride of the greatness, wealth, resources and power of the United States. The known power of our government, to assert and *maintain* her rights, at home or abroad, was such that she often *wrung* from her bitter and jealous enemies, the despots of Europe, an acknowledgement of rights, which they would not have otherwise respected. But to-day we are as weak as any of the petty principalities of Germany. When our arms are victorious we are the recipients of sullen respect, and when reverses come, insults are heaped upon us, in our *weakness*.

Unable to do anything more than protest, against the violation of a well established doctrine of our government; the European powers take advantage of our inability, and interfere with impunity in the affairs of Mexico—a proceeding that, a Democratic administration, would not have permitted, without at least, promptly protesting against it, as an infringement or violation of a doctrine, heretofore maintained by this government, and declaring it a *casus belli*. But instead of the latter course being pursued by our government, we witness the humiliating spectacle of the Secretary of State proposing to "buy off" the allies, from the invasion of Mexico; by assuming the debt of that unfortunate Republic, which it is alleged, is all that is sought for by Spain, France and England. The time was when the commander of an American war vessel could enter Austrian port, and under the most humiliating circumstances, to the Austrian government, compel the authorities to deliver up a Hungarian refugee; but that day is of the past, and who will pretend to say that, although in the right, we dare repeat it to-day.

The time was when the citizens of the *United* States vied with each other, in cultivating good feeling, between the people of the States, and fought side by side in defense of their government and country, and freely shed their blood and laid down their lives, in their devotion to their country. And it is but a short time, since the star spangled banner floated over every city in the Union, and men of the North and South joined in doing homage to that flag, as the emblem of virtue, liberty and independence—the ensign of a nation that guaranteed to all its citizens, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Our Websters and our Clays, our Douglases and our Calhouns, then met in the halls of Congress as *brothers*, engaged in the exalted and responsible position, of legislating for, and conducting the best government that the sun ever shone upon.

But the serpent of fanaticism crept into our national councils—as the representive of all evil crept into the garden of Eden—and from the seat of government, that plague and epidemic, which threatens to devastate and depopulate our once prosperous country, spread with the rapidity of wildfire, and despite the efforts of many noble and patriotic men, who endeavored to arrest its progress, our country is almost ruined and the prosperity and happiness, of our people are among the recollections of other days. The men of the North and the South who, as we have already stated, vied with each other in proving their devotion to their country upon the battle fields of the Revolution and Mexico, are now engaged in a sanguinary, fratricidal and unrelenting conflict, and as

"Earth hath no rage,
Like love to hatred turned,"

the angry passions of each section are aroused and the lives and destruction of one party sought for by the other, with a *hatred* so deep and intense, that without the complete triumph of either, of the contending parties, there will be no end to the strife. In any event, it will take long years of toil, suffering and burdensome taxation to recover—if ever we can from the effects of this unhappy war.

While we will all agree as to who *precipitated* this country into a rebellion, there are those in the *North*, who furnished those leading spirits of the rebellion, with the means, by which they were enabled to "fire the Southern heart and precipitate the slave states into a revolution." But let us view our difficulties in any light, the deplorable fact, stares us in the face, that this mournful change in the condition of the country was produced by the uncle's, and fanatical agitation of the slavery question and as the many evil results, that follow even the most successful issue, of a protracted war, are experienced, the people of the United States will often recur with saddened thoughts to the *past* prosperity and happiness of their country, and often compare the condition of "our country, *now* and *then*."

The Dubuque *Herald* says Gen. Shields was Brevetted a Major General in Mexico, for gallant and valuable services in the field. About the same time one N. P. Banks was making speeches in Congress in favor of "letting the Union slide." To-day Banks is a Major General by appointment of the President, and Shields is serving under him as a Brigadier. Why is this? Simply because Banks is a Republican, or probably an Abolitionist, and Shields a Democrat.

### The New School Law.

With a view of giving our readers an idea of the new school law, we will lay before them a synopsis of its most important provisions.

It was thought, that the Board of Commissioners would have a sufficient number of copies of the law printed, to supply the school districts, of the county; but we are not aware that they have taken any action in the matter.

Every established sub-district, whether organized or not, is declared to be an independent School District, and with those already established are to be numbered by the County Auditor, from one upward through the County.

The County Commissioners create new or change the bounds of present districts, upon petition of a majority of the legal voters living upon the territory to be affected. Any five persons aggrieved by such action can apply for a rehearing. Annually, on the last Saturday of March (this year on the first Tuesday of May) each District elects one Director, a Clerk and Treasurer. These constitute a Board of Trustees to hire teachers and transact all district business. Trustees have power to direct a levy of a tax sufficient with the general school fund to keep three months school. Districts can vote to levy any amount of tax for schools or school purposes, not exceeding eight mills on the dollar, in any one year, all district taxes are calculated by the County Auditor—same as State and County.

The clerk reports the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years and on the Wednesday of March and October the Auditor apportions the School money direct to the District, and the District Treasurer receives it from the County Treasurer upon presentation to the Auditor of a certificate from the Clerk, that he has filed his official bond and acceptance with the Directors with the Clerk of the District. All moneys now apportioned to sub-districts, and in the County Treasury, will be paid to the Township Treasurer.

Present Township Superintendents hold their office and perform their functions until September, when the County Commissioners appoint a person in each County Commissioner District, to examine teachers.

A general School Fund Tax of two mills on the dollar, is to be annually levied—half a mill less than formerly.

The Secretary of State is made State Superintendent of Schools; is to furnish all forms and registers to the County Auditors, who will distribute them to the District officers as to the construction of the law, upon application to the Auditor will be submitted by him to the Attorney General, for his written opinion.

This, of course, is but a very imperfect "skeleton" of the law. That the new law is an improvement upon the old one, we have but little doubt; as it would be difficult to frame a law that would not be superior to the one repealed.

### The Second Regiment.

It is rumored that the Second Regiment is to be sent home to garrison the forts in this State. The reason, it is said, is that there are but about three hundred of the members of the same, fit for active service, on account of sickness.

We hope that there is some truth in this rumor. We have no doubt but that the Second has suffered innumerable hardships and privations, and as no regiment in the service, has done more hard fighting, we think it but right, it should be allowed to return, and the Fifth take its place.

### More Democratic Victories.

STILL THEY COME!

In Minneapolis, in this State, the straight Republican ticket was defeated by the Union ticket, composed of Democrats and Republicans. This has heretofore been the boasted stronghold of Republican Abolitionism, and always gave the largest Republican majority.

In the city of Dubuque, the entire Democratic ticket was elected by an average majority of 313. The *Herald* feels good over the result.

In Davenport the Democrats have elected the City Marshal, City Clerk, City Treasurer, and a majority of the Council.

The City of New Jersey has elected the Democratic ticket by a large majority.

The city of Albany has rolled up a Democratic majority of 2,400.

From all parts of the country, the result of the local elections show that a revolution is going on. "Stand from under! The bricks are loose!"

THOS. D'ARCY MCGEE.—The *Tablet* says that Mr. McGee has made his *debut* at the Canadian bar with brilliant success. He made his first appearance on Saturday, March 29th in the case of Lane who stood charged with the murder of his wife. It appears from the evidence that the poor man was suffering from a malignant attack of smallpox, and had actually become insane from the pain and irritation attending that horrible malady. Mr. McGee undertook his defence, and succeeded in obtaining a verdict of *non compos mentis* on behalf of his unfortunate client. The Chief Justice, in charging the jury, paid a high compliment to the gifted orator who conducted the defence.

SURGEON OF THE THIRD.—A correspondent of the Stillwater *Messenger*, writing from the Minnesota Third Regiment, under date of March 14th, speaks thus favorably of Dr. Butler, their surgeon:

It is rumored that Dr. Butler has been promoted to Brigade Surgeon. We hope it is so, though we would dislike very much to lost him from our regiment. Owing to his watchfulness and care we have had the good fortune to lose but seven men in the regiment during the whole six months service, while the Michigan 11th that came to this State nearly a month later than we did, have lost seventy men.

### Where Is the War Taking Us!

MR. EDITOR: I read in the ARGUS of the 27th ult., the speech of the Hon. Mr. Dawes, a member of Congress from Massachusetts, and a leading Republican. That speech shows clearly, some of the most glaring frauds upon the public treasury, that have ever been perpetrated by any set of men, in any age or country, and that the investigation of Gen. Fremont's conduct in Missouri, only shows a small portion of what we may expect to learn when all is laid before the public. But enough is shown already to alarm even those who were most anxious for a change from Democracy to Republicanism; particularly so, when the people were induced by political speakers and Republican newspapers, to think a change was actually demanded by every consideration of economy and justice to all concerned.

Well, it was *done*, and I ask what has been gained by so doing? Look at it in the most favorable light you can, and what do you behold in one short year of the new reign of Republicanism? Nothing but ruin. All kinds of business prostrated, particularly in the Western States. The East is making money out of it thus far; they furnish all the *supplies*, and get all the *contracts* to furnish "shoddy" and old muskets, and cheat the government; while the West furnishes the *fighting* material and receives none of the "profits of the war."

What good will this Investigation Committee do, except to show a little more clearly how the government has been, and is, swindled. Will it stop the perpetration of these frauds? Will any of those accounts be disallowed?—Why have not those men who have swindled the Treasury, been arrested and imprisoned? Is there no room for them; or are they to go "scott free," while others are imprisoned for opinion sake, and that too without trial?—How long is this state of things to continue? Will the people be "gulled and bamboozled" with this kind of mock justice much longer? Are men under the pretense of patriotism, to cry out "traitor," "traitor," while they go on swindling; or will the people, who must foot these bills, good and bad, just and unjust, arise and speak out plainly what they think of such conduct, in those who rule for the present, and apply the remedy as soon as possible? As to the proper remedy there may be a difference of opinion, and doubtless there will be in this, as in all things. The most effectual one, in my humble judgment, is to elevate to office, men that are honest and competent to fill the post assigned to them, and men that are reasonable; men that think the white race, as good as the negro race; and who would employ their thoughts and energies to legislate for the good of all, and not consume all their time in long-winded speeches about the evils of slavery. What good has the agitation of this Abolition question done? It has taken up the time of Congress for a great number of years, and the present session has been consumed in discussing resolutions and bills to emancipate the negroes, instead of attending to their business.

Now, it seems to me, the people should begin to look and see where this question is taking us to, and whether it is likely to bring peace and prosperity to our once prosperous country or not. If it is not, then people should frown it down, and if ministers preach negroism, let them preach to walls and the bats, and I assure you they will soon let the negro alone, and preach Christ and Him crucified, as they were commanded to do in the Bible.

A TAX PAYER.

Scott County, April 4, 1862.

GENERAL SIGEL.—Mr. J. A. Cleveland attached to the Quartermaster's Department of the 22d Illinois regiment, furnishes an account of the battle of Pea Ridge, in which he was an active participant, to the Lafayette (Ind.) Courier. The following incident is worth repeating:

At a council of war in which Curtis, Jeff. C. Davis, and Sigel participated, the commanding General spoke despondingly of the prospect, and intimated that a surrender was inevitable; whereupon Sigel remarked, with startling emphasis: "Mine friend! mine friend; give me Davis and de command, and I show you who has de field in three hours."

Davis was earnest for fight to the bitter end, and Curtis gave to understand that Gen. Sigel should have it all his own way. The responsibility of subsequent movements movements, and the glory of the next achievements, really belong to him.

WEST POINT GRADUATES IN THE ARMY.—The number of graduates of the West Point Military Academy now holding commissions in the regular army is six hundred and thirty-two, or rather more than one-third of the whole number of officers on the rolls. The following table shows how these graduates are distributed among the different departments, corps and regiments:

| | Total No. of Officers on the Rolls. | Graduates of West Point. |
|---|---|---|
| General Officers | 11 | 7 |
| Adjutant-general's Department | 20 | 18 |
| Judge-Advocate | 1 | 1 |
| Inspector-General | 8 | 8 |
| Signal Officer | 1 | — |
| Quartermaster's Department | 69 | 47 |
| Subsistence Department | 24 | 22 |
| Medical Department | 144 | — |
| Pay Department | 27 | 11 |
| Corps of Engineers | 43 | 43 |
| Topographical Engineers | 31 | 30 |
| Ordnance Department | 41 | 40 |
| Military Storekeepers | 13 | — |
| Five Cavalry Regt's (old) | 164 | 66 |
| One Cavalry Regt's (new) | 49 | 11 |
| Four Artillery Regt's (old) | 193 | 104 |
| One Artillery Regt (new) | 69 | 30 |
| Ten Infantry Regt's (old) | 326 | 125 |
| Nine Infantry Regt's (new) | 503 | 61 |

WE find in a Boston paper the following estimate of the tax to each family of four persons of economical habits, as would be imposed by the new tax bill as it now stands:

"From 200 pounds sugar, tariff $5.00; 6 pounds tea, tariff say $1 00; 50 pounds coffee, tariff $2 00; spices, tariff say 75 cents; dried fruit, tariff say $1.00; 4 barrels flour, tax 40 cents; meat, say half a beef, 2 hogs, 1 mutton, 40 cents; 2 gallons spirits (alcohol, whisky, etc.,) 30 cents; 50 pounds soap, tax 25 cents. 12 gallons kerosene oil, tax $1.20; hardware crockery, etc., tax say 50 cents; clothing, say $150 at 3 per cent., $4.50; silver plate, tax 50 cents; 1 silver watch, 50 cents; railroad travel tax $1.60; total, $20."

EXCESS OF WOMEN.—In 1850 the excess of white women in the city of New York over the white men was 5,716, and in 1860 it had increased to 19,368. The excess of negro females was 1,690, or a total excess of females of 21,053. The New York *Tribune* says that a census at this time would show an excess of 50,000 females over the males in that city.

MINNESOTA BATTERY.—It is believed that the 1st Minnesota Battery, Capt. Munch, was in the battle at Pittsburg—and was probably one of the batteries lost on Sunday and recaptured on Monday. Munch was in Sherman's division. It is feared that the company was taken prisoners. We hope not.—*News.*

## Latest News

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

MORE FROM BEAUREGARD.

FROM YORKTOWN.

The Sharpshooters Spreading Terror Among The Rebels.

THE SIEGE GOES BRAVELY ON

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

FORTS JACKSON AND PHILLIP BOMBARDED.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 16.—Calm weather prevails here. It has been most propitious for the reappearance of the Merrimac, but as she does not come, it is believed she was most likely injured by getting aground when last out.

Copies of the Richmond *Dispatch* and Norfolk *Day Book* were received here last evening. The *Dispatch* contains a telegram from Beauregard, dated at Corinth, just saying that he was strongly entrenched, and prepared to defy the Federals, in whatever numbers they might attack him. He claims the battle of Pittsburg Landing as a most important rebel victory. He says they captured six thousand Federal prisoners and 36 cannon.

The *Dispatch*, commenting on the above, thinks the total rout of Generals Buell and Grant is certain. No mention is made of Beauregard being wounded.

The *Dispatch* says, in reference to affairs in the Peninsula, that no anxiety need be felt as to the result of the forthcoming battle. The Yankees are to be driven back to their fortress, and thoroughly vanquished by the forces under Generals Lee, Johnston, and Magruder.

The rebels claim the Merrimac as the master of Hampton Roads. The exploit of the James-town in seizing three of the federal vessels is regarded as showing the terror with which the Yankees view the Merrimac. The *Dispatch* says, considering it not worth while to waste any more coal to entice the Monitor into a conflict, the Merrimac has returned to her anchorage.

The belief is very general here that the Merrimac received some injury during her recent raid, which made her go back to Norfolk. She was undoubtedly aground all the second day, and may, from the heavy weight of her armament, have sprung a leak. She is, however, back at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and was, there is little doubt, taken back for repairs of some kind.

Yesterday an experienced gunner assured me that the last gun the Merrimac fired, the shell exploded before it left the muzzle. He was close enough to see a great commotion on board and the escape of smoke from her port hole.

The rebels have for several days been building large fortifications on the Gloucester side of the York river, about two miles from Yorktown, and within sight of our gunboats, but their guns were too long a range to allow of the approach of the gunboats to shell the works. About one thousand men were at work on the fortifications, and the mortars were not of sufficient range to check operations.

Yesterday morning, however, the gunboat Sebago arrived, having a heavy one hundred pound rifled Parrott gun, and at once opened upon them with shell, which were so well aimed that they could be seen falling in their midst, and exploding with fatal effect.

The rebels could be distinctly seen carrying off their killed and wounded; and in the course of two hours the works were entirely suspended, the men retiring out of range.

The guns mounted by the enemy on the Yorktown side of the river number not less than fifty 100 pounders, some of which are rifled, bearing directly on the bar. Our gunboats are at present about two miles below the town.

There is said to be skirmishing along the whole line before Yorktown, and the Berdan sharpshooters are spreading terror among the gunners of the enemy by their unerring aim—The enemy have made several sorties with infantry, to dislodge or capture our riflemen, but have been driven back with heavy loss.

As to the arrangements for the final siege we need only say the work goes bravely on.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 16.—There was some firing this morning by the rebel batteries to the left of Yorktown, but no damage was done. An extensive smoke has been rising all day from Newport News, leading to the belief that preparations are making to evacuate it. It has now ceased to be a position of importance.

VISIT OF THE FRENCH MINISTER TO RICHMOND.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—The following reliable information relative to the visit of the French Minister to Norfolk, seems to justify particular mention.

On Monday morning last Commander Ganzier of the French war steamer Gassendi, received a telegraphic dispatch, via Cherry Stone, to repair immediately to Alexandria, for the French Minister. The Gassendi proceeded forthwith and returned to Hampton Roads, without even giving the commandant time to stop, but paid a brief visit to General Wool and Flag Officer Goldsboro. The Gassendi went to Norfolk whence the French Minister was to proceed to Richmond.

## FORT PULASKI TAKEN!

*PARTICULARS OF ITS CAPTURE*

NEW YORK, April 18.—The steamer McClellan arrived from Port Royal on the 14th. The frigate Vermont was being towed in as the McClellan came out. The following is the account of the capture of Fort Pulaski:

On the morning of the 10th, Gen. Gillmore sent to the Fort demanding an unconditional surrender.

Col. Olmstead said he was there to defend, not to surrender the Fort.

Our batteries immediately opened fire. A few rounds shot away their flag, but it was replaced, and firing kept up until sunset.

Gen. Gilmore then placed a battery at Boat Point, only sixteen hundred yards from the Fort, to breach the walls, and commenced firing at midnight for that purpose with Parrott and James guns.

On the 11th two breaches were discovered on the southeast side of the Fort, which at noon assumed huge proportions, and at 2 o'clock the rebel flag was hauled down, the white flag displayed, and the fort surrendered.

Colonel Olmstead stating that it was impossible to hold out longer, our rifle shots reaching the magazine, and most of his guns being disabled.

The 7th Connecticut Regiment took possession that night. Union loss being one killed, and one slightly wounded.

Rebel loss, three badly wounded, and 385 prisoners.

One hundred and five prisoners are on board the McClellan, in charge of Colonel Merrill, aid to General Hunter.

By the McClellan we learn that Jacksonville, Florida, had been evacuated, and our troops arrived at Hilton Head per steamer Cosmopolite on the 15th.

TO CLEAN THE TEETH.—Rub them with the ashes of burnt bread.

## The War in New Mexico.

A BATTLE AND A VICTORY.

200 REBELS KILLED.

[Correspondence Missouri *Republican*.]—APACHE GLEN, New Mexico, between Santa Fe and Fort Union, March 30.—Since I wrote you last Colonel Slough's command, one thousand three hundred strong, have advanced to Hogan's ranche, twenty five miles north of Santa Fe, where they encountered the enemy, strength unknown, and immediately engaged them.

Major Crittenden, 1st California Volunteers, and two companies of infantry under Capt. Lewis, were sent across the Muir to fall upon their rear. Colonel Slough, according to programme, gave way gradually, which left the supply train of the rebels unsupported, which Major Crittenden and Captain Lewis easily captured, together with about fifty loaded wagons, which were burned.

Twenty prisoners and a howitzer, taken from us at Fort Craig, was spiked by our troops.

Col. Slough's command then fell back to a strong position.

Our trophies are one hundred prisoners, privates and officers, fifty loaded wagons burned, one piece of artillery of the enemy spiked, from one hundred to two hundred killed and wounded, one major, two captains, &c.

Our loss is light. Among the killed was Lieut Baker, Colorado Volunteers, and thirty or forty wounded.

## FORT WRIGHT CAPTURED.

CHICAGO, April 18.—The *Evening Journal* says we learn from private sources this morning, that Fort Wright was attacked by Commodore Foote's flotilla on Monday, and has been captured.

We presume our information is correct, as it comes from one at Cairo who knows about everything going on.

*NEWS FROM MEXICO.*

LATER FROM FORT PICKENS.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The steamer Columbia, from Havana 30th, has arrived.—Confederate buyers were much chagrined that no powder was at Havana. Three hundred and five pounds sold at 77 cents per pound.—It would be a dollar or more on the 12th.

Dates from Vera Cruz are to the 1st, and New Mexico to the 26th. Vice Admiral Juran was recalled. Gen. Robles was executed on the 23d for treason.

President Juarez demands that Almonte be given up. The French refuse. Gomonfort has been appointed by Juarez Military Governor of the State of Tamaulipas.

The steamer Philadelphia, from Fort Pickens, brought nine refugees and one sailor from the rebel camp, who ran away, taking one hundred thousand dollars in gold and a large amount of Confederate scrip.

Only five hundred rebel soldiers were at Pensacola. Fort McRae had been abandoned. The fort at the eastern end of Santa Rosa Island had been taken by the Union troops.—Peace had been restored in Honduras.

A number of small vessels had arrived at Havana, also the rebel steamer Austin, from New Orleans, with cotton. The so-called English steamers Marmion and Fox had also arrived with cotton, the former from New Orleans.

## FORT PILLOW ATTACHED.

MEMPHIS WILL SOON BE OURS.

MILWAUKEE, April 17.—Ten mortar boats have opened fire on Fort Pillow.

Gen. Pope's command occupy the Arkansas side of the river.

They have no doubt of success.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

REVOLUTION IN NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

*IMPORTANT DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.*

COPENHAGEN, April 2.—The Minister of Marine stated to-day in the Council of State, that he will ask large credits for the construction of the iron plated ships. He promised no further wooden war vessels should be built.—The declaration was received with great satisfaction.

TURKEY.—The insurgents have destroyed four towns in Albania, by fire and sword. All the Turkish inhabitants were massacred, but the Christians were spared.

The *Times* eulogizes Henry J. Raymond for his recent speech in the New York Legislature, and compliments him as the first public speaker who has done justice to England.

Six vessels go to Cherbourg to escort the Emperor Napoleon to England for the great exhibition. It is denied that General Dumay with his reinforcement for Mexico, has been ordered to return.

HALIFAX, April 16.—The Canada, from Liverpool on the evening of the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th, arrived at this port this A. M.

The French and continental, as well as the English press, discuss the great importance of the experience gained by the engagement between the Merrimac and Monitor. It is generally admitted that maritime warfare has undergone a change, and that the Monitor is a solution of the question between wooden vessels and iron ones.

It is officially declared that the Spanish Government has most recently determined not to attempt to influence on the sovereignty and independence of Mexico.

The Great Eastern is advertised to leave Milford for New York on the 6th of May.

In the House of Commons on the 3d inst., Mr. Fitzgerald gave notice that he would soon call attention to our relations with Mexico.

Mr. Gladstone had made his financial report, and in the course of his speech adverted to the great drawbacks from the American crisis which had turned on worse than was anticipated. The cotton crisis was a most serious feature to England. A blockade had of course been expected, but it proved far more vigorous, and extended over a greater line of coast than had been anticipated, and its effect had been nearly to double the price of cotton. The loss on American trade was great, the export's having from nearly twenty-two million pounds in 1860, decreased to only five million pounds. In 1861, trade with America, according to recent returns, was however improving.

Mr. Osborne moved a resolution that it is expedient to suspend the construction of the proposed forts at Spithead till the value of iron roofed gunboats for defense shall have been fully considered. He referred to the exploits of the Merrimac and Monitor, and claimed that the invention of the principles of the Monitor belonged to Captain Coles, whose plans were long since submitted to the Admiralty, and reported favorably on, and then shelved.

Lord Palmerston admitted the great importance of the question, and rejoiced that it was not brought forward in a party spirit.—The question had occupied the earnest attention of the government. Preparations had commenced for cutting down the Royal Sovereign, one of the finest ships in the English navy, from 131 screw three decker to a 12 gunship, on Capt. Cole's plan. The Bulwark, ninety guns, was also to be converted into an iron plated ship.

The Army and Navy *Gazette* observes that there is more than the usual elements of uncertainty about the issue of the civil war in America, owing to the ignorance of the real capacity of the South to resist, and the North to move. The Federals will have to prove by getting to Richmond that they have a Quartermaster General's Department, a good commissariat and military train.

FRANCE.—Gen. Guyon's return from Rome was regarded as almost certain.

VERY LATEST.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says, the difference between England and France, in Mexican affairs, is very ticklish.

The ship Yorktown, regular packet from London, has been captured on her voyage by a Confederate privateer.

### Irish News.

The Dublin *Morning News* says: "The Holy Father has sent, through the hands of Cardinal Barnabo, a contribution of £100 to the Mansion House Committee, for the relief of our suffering people. This benevolence, exercised at a moment when unusual difficulties press upon the Pontiff, and require for their resistance his entire resources, must ensure to him the gratitude of Ireland, and the prayers and blessings of the poor, for whom he has manifested such a paternal regard."

We regret to have to announce the death of John S. O'Sullivan, M. D., who has been for the past eighteen years connected with the metropolitan press. He was, in every sense of the word, a scholar and a gentleman.—*Ibid.*

Since the 16th ult., the Dublin *Evening Mail* and the *Evening Packet* have been published in an amalgamated form, under the title of *The Evening Mail and Packet.*

Horace Fitzgerald, Esq., has been appointed Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court for the Island of Trinidad. Edward Laborde, Esq., has been appointed Colonial Secretary for the Island of St. Vincent. James Meyer Grant, Esq. has been appointed Colonial Secretary for Island of St. Vincent.

The King of Sweden and Norway has conferred on our eminent countryman Dr. Wilde, the Order of the Polar Star—an order of civil merit of high distinction in Sweden, on the roll of the Knights of which may be found the name of the great Linnæus.

William Arthur Kiely Gomer, Esq., has given an abatement of ten per cent. on their last half year's rent to his tenants on the lands of Beresford-town and Sart, in this county, in consideration of the hardness of the present times.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

Letters patent have passed the Great Seal, appointing Clement Russell Taylor, Esq., to be Marshal of the Court of Admiralty in Ireland, vacant by the death of John M'Loughlin, Esq.

Pilsworth Whelan, Esq., of Rathtullow, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Wicklow.

The inhabitants of Kilcullen and Dunlavin having memorialed the postal authorities on the subject, a mail car has just been appointed to run from Newbridge to Dunlavin, whereby passengers coming from Dublin by the ten o'clock train arrive at Dunlavin at ten minutes past 12 o'clock.

Ralph Smith Cusack, Esq., of St. Doulough's county, Dublin, has been appointed Justice of the Peace for the county of Meath.

Died, at Ballinrobe, near Listowel, on the 27th ult., Peter Dooling, at the patriarchal age of 102 years, retaining to the last moment his mental faculties. From boyhood he has been in the employment of the Knights of Kerry, which he remained up to his death.

The Tralee *Chronicle* announces the removal of the Rev. J. Powers, R.C.C., from Listowel to the curacy of Knockane. He is replaced in Listowel by the Rev. Peter Barrett, of Knockane.

The Munster *News* of the 19th ult., says: "Several hundreds of laboring men have been assembling day after day at the usual stands in the city, waiting for employment, but to no purpose. Few, if any, farmers are looking for working hands, and to give employment being inadequate, the expectant hearts of many poor families have had to go back evening after evening to their comfortless rooms without earning six pence.

At the Westminster Police Court, London, on the 17th ult., a summons was issued against Mr. Isaac Butt, M. P., for Youghal, on the complaint of Mr. Jones, of the firm of Jones & Kean, Newsvendors and Stationers, Bury street, St. James'. There is a rumor that in consequence of this and other similar exposures, Mr. Butt will have to resign his seat in Parliament. Sir Colman F. Roney is spoken of as likely to be a candidate for the borough in such event. It is also said that one of the Cork county members, Mr. Vincent Scully, is about to be raised to an office of £1,500 a year, consequent upon the Fairs and Markets Bill" receiving the Royal assent this present session of Parliament. The borough of Kinsale is spoken of as likely to be vacant by the resignation of Sir John Arnott.

Robert Lidwell Brown, Esq., of Limerick, and William T. Butler, junr., Esq., Dunmore Island, Oranmore, have been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county Clare.

The Attorney General has appointed R. Dudley Persse, Esq., assistant crown prosecutor for the county of the town of Galway; and William Meagher, Esq., to the crown prosecutorship for the Post Office, on the Leinster circuit, vacant by the promotion of Horace Fitzgerald, Esq.

Robert Stephens, Esq., has been appointed Solicitor to the Grand Jury of the County of Town of Galway, in place of the late S. Blakeney, Esq.

The Belfast *Mail's Letter* says: "We have just received a specimen of early potatoes, grown by Mr. J. Henderson, gardener, at Ardoulen. The specimen in our possession is as large as a medium-sized hen egg, and it certainly must be regarded as an extraordinary production at this extreme early period of the season."

The vacant Crown Solicitorship for the county of Mayo, has been conferred on Myles Jordon, Esq., of Cresilehar.

MEASURES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEGRO INTRODUCED INTO CONGRESS.—1. Recognition of the negro Empire of Hayti.

2. Abolishment of negro slavery in the District of Columbia.

3. Prohibiting our army officers from returning fugitive slaves.

4. Establishing a plantation for free negroes in South Carolina, and taxing the people of the North to support it.

5. Proposal to aid the States to abolish negro slavery, by taxing the Northern people to pay for the slaves.

6. To repeal the Fugitive Slave Law.

7. To repeal the law which forbids negroes from being stage-drivers or carrying the United States mail.

8. To prohibit slaveholders from taking their slaves into Arizona Territory.

There are other measures of a similar kind, but have not been fully matured and laid before Congress. By the time that body gives them a full discussion it will have little leasure to consider the interests of white men. No wonder petitions are being sent into Congress even from New England, to let the negro question alone.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

FIRE.—A fire at Lansing, Michigan, on Tuesday of last week, destroyed the stores of Edward Elliott, Cannell & Edmunds, John Whitely, Andrew Burtch, John Amerhein, Wm. Butcher, and J. B. Claggett. Loss $10,000; partly insured.

LOW PRICES WIN!

**Strait & Holton**

SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA.

DEALERS IN

**DRY GOODS,**

**GROCERIES, HARDWARE,**

**CROCKERY; &c.**

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of

*Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Crockery, Glass and Hardware, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c.*

All of which will be sold at

SMALL PROFITS

—FOR—

**Cash or Produce,**

At market rates.

Give us a call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We are not to be undersold by any other establishment in the city.

THE HIGHEST SAINT PAUL PRICES PAID IN CASH FOR FURS.

STRAIT & HOLTON.

Shakopee, December, 11th 1861. vlnsly

HENRY NIEBERGALL,

DEALER IN

**Groceries and Provisions.**

SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA.

Has always on hand a full supply to meet the

WANTS OF HIS CUSTOMERS.

All of which will be sold as

*LOW as CAN be HAD ELSEWHERE*

The HIGHEST PRICE in

**Cash, Paid for Hides & Furs.**

HENRY NIEBERGALL.

Shakopee Dec. 1861. vlnsly.

JOHN SCHWARTZ

**Merchant Tailor.**

HOLMES STREET - - SHAKOPEE

Being in communication with the most fashionable establishments in the East, all clothing made by me will be of the

**Latest Style and Fashion.**

The patronage of the public is solicited. (vlnsly)

**Notice to Subscribers.**

WE OFFER AS A PREMIUM TO

Every three Dollar Subscriber to VANITY FAIR,

A COPY OF THE

ARTEMUS WARD LETTERS,

To be shortly published, in book form, by T. UPP & CARLETON, of Boston, price $1.25. We will send any of these DOLLAR Publications, which may be preferred.

We do not prepay the paper to Premium Subscribers, but the

BOOK WILL BE SENT POSTAGE FREE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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| 1 Copy 1 year | Postage unpaid | $2 50 |
| " " and A. Ward's letters | unpaid | 3 00 |
| " " | paid | 3 00 |
| 2 copies one year (to one address) | paid | 5 00 |
| 3 copies one year (to one address) | unpaid | 10 00 |
| 1 copy one year and Worcester's Illustrated Quarto Dictionary, (postage unpaid) | | 5 00 |
| 2 copies one year and Worcester's Illustrated Quarto Dictionary, | | 9 00 |

BOUND VOLUMES.

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| Single Volume, Postage paid | $2 00 |
| Three Volumes and Copy of Paper, one year, books prepaid only | 7 00 |
| Four Volumes and Copy of Paper, one year, books prepaid only | 8 50 |
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| Four Volumes and Copy of Paper, one year (to California) books prepaid only | 9 00 |

Remittances may be made in Gold, New York or East other Exchange, at par. Send address plainly.

LOUIS H. STEPHENS, Publisher for Proprietors. 20 100 Nassau street, N.Y.

W. P. COULSON,

*VETERINARY SURGEON*

—AND—

HORSE DOCTOR.

SHAKOPEE - - - - - MINNESOTA.

All kinds of horses diseases—with the exception of stallions—treated with success.

CURES WARRANTED OR NO PAY.

The worst cases of POLL EVIL cured.

Shakopee, Feb. 15, 1862. vlnly.

SHEEHY & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

*In Foreign and Domestic*

**Liquors, Groceries,**

ETC, ETC,

*3rd Street, bet. Jackson & Roberts, Dawson's Block; St. Paul.*

We have constantly on hand a large Stock of

KENTUCKY COPPER DISTILL

*WHISKEY,*

And are satisfied, from our experience in the business, that we alone have the ability and disposition for Dealers. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.—nly.

### MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered on the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1858, by Henry H. Spencer and Mercina A. Spencer, his wife, both of Louisville, County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, unto Gates Warner, Chalmers & Co., a mercantile firm, doing business in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes, given for the sum of seven hundred and nine dollars, each bearing date the fourteenth day of August, A. D. 1858 with interest after one, at the rate of two percent per month, until paid; one payable six months after date thereof, the other payable nine months after date thereof; both being payable to the order of Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Co., at the Marine Bank, Chicago, and signed by the said H. H. Spencer, whereby the said Henry H. Spencer, and Mercina A. Spencer his wife, conveyed unto the said Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Co. their heirs and assigns the following tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: Lots eleven (11) and twelve, (12) in Block thirty-three (33); also lots four (4), as the same appear upon the recorded plat of the town of Louisville, in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County of Scott. Also, a certain other tract of land immediately below and adjoining to said town of Louisville, fronting and lying eighty (80) feet upon the Minnesota river, and extending back from said river one hundred (100) feet in depth, in which said last described piece of land there is certain flouring mill." Which said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds, of said County of Scott, on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1858, at 5 o'clock P. M., of said day; and was duly recorded in Book "C" of mortgages, on pages 298, 299 and 300; and which said notes and mortgage were on 30th day of August, A. D. 1858, for value received duly assigned, transferred and set over to Ignace E. Bobin, of New York City, and which assignment was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Scott County on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, and duly recorded in book "F" of mortgages, on page 12. And no proceedings at law or otherwise having been instituted to collect said notes or any part thereof, and which said notes have not been paid in full, and there is claimed to be due thereon, at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty cents. Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the lands therein described, together with their appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### Agents for the Argus.

Belle Plaine, - - - - - - John O'Neill.
Cedar Lake, - - - - - - Martin Phelan.
Helena, - - - - - - John Landenberger.
Spring Lake, - - - - - - Robert Smiley.
Lydia P. O., - - - - - C. W. Pewtherer.

### Notice to Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, approved March 10, 1862, a Federal Tax of two mills on the dollar has been levied on the real and personal property on the tax Duplicate of 1861, which will be chargeable with interest after June 1, 1862, at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum, and at the rate of twenty per cent per annum after the 1st of September 1862 until paid.

The Treasurer is required to collect by levy and distress all remaining delinquent, on the personal property duplicate after the 30th of June 1862.

The Treasurer will receive said tax at his office in Shakopee.

J. B. ASHLEY County Auditor,
2w JOHN EBERT County Treasurer.

### Notice to Liquor Dealers.

The Board of County Commissioners will meet at the office of the County Auditor on Monday the 12th day of May for the purpose of hearing applications for and granting LICENCES. By the action of the late Legislature the minimum rate has been reduced to Ten dollars. All parties interested will please take notice and have their bonds ready.

Proceedings will be immediately instituted against all persons found violating the provisions of the License act after that date.

By order of the board of Co. Commissioners.
HERMAN H. STRUNK Clm'n.
Attest, J. B. Ashley Co. Auditor.
March 26, 1862—m14w4.]

### FOR SALE.

The farm that will grow on the land known as the "Diamond place," this coming season.
Apply to the undersigned or next.
THOS J. GALBRAITH,
D. L. How, Agent.

### Farm for Rent

I desire to rent upon shares, the improved farm situated upon the western boundary of the town of Eagle Creek, one mile from Shakopee, and known as the Chas. Oakley farm, north of John Gemeslich's place and east of traffenstadt's. The Farm contains 80 acres, 50 or 60 of which are under cultivating the whole have been enclosed with a good fence. There is a good house and granary upon the premises. For further particulars enquire at T. J. Duffy, the Agent or office of the undersigned.
Shakopee March 21, 1862. tf.
M. H. DUNAND.

### Wheat Wanted.

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT WANTED FOR which the highest price will be paid in cash, at the Shakopee Hardware Store.
T. J. DUFFY.
[vlnlm1f.]

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### P. F. McQUILLAN,

WHOLESALE
GRocer & Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES of EVERY DESCRIPTION
LOWER LEVEE,
ST. PAUL - - : MINNESOTA.
[vlnlm1f.]

### Charles Hartman,

DEALER IN
Groceries, Dry Goods &c.

Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of the above named articles to accommodate the citizens of Scott county.

FIRST STREET, SHAKOPEE.
(vlnlm1f.)

EVERYTHING YOU WANT
FOR
HOUSEKEEPING
Can be found at the
ROBERT STREET.
Glassware and Crockery
STORE OF
POLLOCK DONALDSON & OGDEN.
at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES
Call and examine at the old stand.
ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL MINNESOTA.
vlnlm1f.

HOWE'S
STANDARD
SCALES.
FOR SALE BY
Vanderveer, Dickerson & Co.
TIN PLATE WAREHOUSE.
NO. 199 & 201, Randolph Street, Chicago.
Watch out of love No check rods. At friction received on balls. (vlnl1f.)

### SHAKOPEE BEER BREWERY,

ADOLPH ALBACHTEN, Proprietor.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish all who desire

Lager Beer

with as good an article as can be had in the State. He flatters himself that his beer, manufactured at the LOWER SHAKOPEE BREWERY has already a reputation, second to no establishment in the West. His beer is SUPERIOR TO THAT MANUFACTURED IN ST. PAUL.

All orders will be promptly filled, and beer delivered to the purchaser if within a reasonable distance, or at the Steamboat Landing, or other shipping point, designated.
Shakopee Feb 1862. ADOLPH ALBACHTEN.
vlnl1f.

LAGER BEER SALOON,
2 Glasses for 5 Cents.
HEIDENRICH & FRANKUCH.
First street two doors from Holmes Street, Shakopee
Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS
FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF
172 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.
BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.
vlnl1f.

### PETER GEIRMAN,

DEALER IN
Dry Goods Groceries &c.

Has on hand, and is constantly receiving fresh supplies of goods of all kinds, to suit the demand of the community.

SHAKOPEE - - - - MINNESOTA.
vlnl6w.


# The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

SHAKOPEE, APRIL 19, 1862.


## Local Department.

### Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers receiving their paper with an X marked thereon, are hereby notified that they are in arrears to us, or that their time has expired. Unless their subscriptions are renewed, and all indebtedness paid within ten days from the time of such notice, the paper will be discontinued, and the proper steps taken to collect the amounts unpaid.

CAPT. ACKER.—We regret to learn that this gallant young officer was killed at the late battle at Pittsburgh Landing. He was very popular in St. Paul, and his death has caused a general sorrow among his many friends and acquaintances. Capt Acker participated in the battle of Bull Run, and was wounded in that engagement.

COMMENCED.—We notice that spring work has commenced in earnest, and that plowing, gardening and planting, are the only subjects now under consideration, among many of our farmers and townsmen.

PERSONS receiving their paper this week with an X marked upon the margin, need not be surprised if they should receive no more until they pay up what they owe us.

HIGH WATER.—The river is now almost as high as it was last year. It requires but very few inches to bring it up to that standard.

We rather guess that those who thought our fears of a freshet were groundless, will admit now that we "came pretty near being correct."

COL. BERGERSHOFER, of the Fifth Regiment fell down in the streets of St. Paul, a few days ago, and broke his leg. We rather guess Bergershofer was "troubled in *spirit*," when he fell. He used to be when he resided in this town.

CONCERT.—We take pleasure in informing our readers that a concert is on the tapis, and it is expected will soon come off in this city—probably next week.

MAPLE SUGAR.—We are pleased to learn that "sugar making" has turned out much more favorably than the farmers expected, in this locality. A good deal has been manufactured. It is now selling at ten cents per pound

MAIL BY BOAT.—The mail is now brought to this place, from St. Paul, by the steamboat Antelope; and instead of arriving at two o'clock, P. M., as when brought by stage, it arrives at ten o'clock at night.

The Winona *Republican* says C. F. Buck United States Marshal, has resigned his Marshalship, and his resignation has been accepted, and he is to be succeeded by Chas. Eaton, also of Winona.

JOB PRINTING.—We wish all persons to bear in mind, that Job Printing is a branch of our business. Give us a call. Price to suit the times.

THE Antelope is making regular trips now-a-days. We anticipate lively times between her and the Clara Hine.

EGGS are selling here at six cents per dozen. We notice that they are being bought up quickly at that price.

HORSE BILLS.—We are now prepared to print Horse Bills for those desiring such an article, neatly and with despatch.

PAID.—The Fourth Regiment was paid up on last Saturday.

NEW BOAT.—The new boat which has been bought by the company refered to by us a short time ago, has arrived. She is called the "Clara Hine," is a stern wheel boat, and runs very well. Spier Spencer is captain.

THE Jeanette Roberts passed up this morning for Mankato.

LAKE Pepin is now open. Several boats have come through.

THAT "HAT."—Our "spunky" little cotemporary, the *Richland Zouave*, in its last, calls us to account for offering "our hat" to a *lady*, and at the same time, intimates that we will receive that fact as a "new idea." Well it is rather a new idea to us. We hope Leisle will not feel offended if we tell her that we saw nothing in the first number of the *Zouave* which we received, to indicate that it was edited by a lady." We confessed the name of the Proprietors with that of the editor and hence our mistake.

As a *quid pro quo* for your gentle criticism we will take the liberty of suggesting to you the propriety of *reading* your proof. As we do not owe the proprietor anything we must decline sending the hat, and in lieu thereof will tender an apology for offering such an article to our dashing *Zouave* of the opposite sex.

The fault of the delay, in the delivery of the ARGUS, lies in the mails.

GRAIN AND STOCK TRADE OF CHICAGO.—We learn that the Messrs. Fairbanks have set in the elevators in this city, during the last year, about seventy of their five hundred bushel and hopper scales, and several smaller ones.—Each of these can be loaded to its full capacity, and the load discharged in a few minutes which shows something of the immense amount of grain which can be weighed upon them.—They have also set, at the different stock yards in the city, five of their stock scales, with platforms of sufficient size to weigh a whole car load at once, which must add greatly to the facilities for shipping live stock from this market.—*Chicago Tribune.*

When the cold wind blows, take, care of your nose, that it don't get froze, and wrap up your toes in warm woolen hose. The above, we suppose, was wrstten in prose, by some one who knows effect of cold snows.

LIEUT. WORDEN.—A private letter from Washington, speaking of Lieutenant Worden, says:

"Erysipelas has broken out, and, for two or three days, we feared for his life. He is rallying a little now, and with my wife and his wife and three surgeons, we hope to bring him round, though he will be awfully scarred. But he will have the consolation of knowing that he is the first man who ever had a score of 10-inch shells burst within ten inches of his head and live to tell it."

A GOOD ONE.—Jim M'Grew, son of Mrs. Marin M'Grew, of this place, has won the respect of Gen. McClellan by his rough way of doing his duty. The General was lately riding along the lines, seeing how the boys were getting along. Jim was on guard when McClellan rode up. He demanded the countersign. "I am the Commander in Chief, George B. McClellan." "Well then, Commander-in Chief George B. McClellan, get down from your horse and give the countersign, or I will see what kind of a hole the muskets which J. K. Morehead procured for us will make in the body of the Commander-in-Chief, George B. McClellan." The General dismounted, gave the word, and praised Jim for a good and faithful soldier, and told him whenever he wanted a favor to let him know.—*Monongahela Republican.*

News from Salt Lake City to March 14th, says Brigham Young is elected Governor of Deseret; Hiram C. Kimball Lieutenant Governer, and Bernheisel, Representive. The Assembly meet this month to elect United States Senators, of whom ex-Delegate Hooper is expected to be one.

MAPLE SUGAR.—We learn that Mr. Hotchkiss, whose sugar grove is about two miles beyond Cleveland, Le Sueur county, a few days ago made five hundred pounds of sugar out of one night's run of nine hundred trees! This is the best "run" we have heard of. Although the season thus far has been poor, there have been a few unusually good sugar-making days —*Statesman.*

Gen. Shields belongs to the percussion school. He was hardly in his saddle as Brigadier before he had a brush. Very few of his contemporaries were as well fitted to take the place vacated by the death of the lamented Lander.—*Gate City*

Yes, but General Shields is placed under a General who had command of the same troops for nearly a year, and never did anything better with them than to sacrifice some of their companions at Balls Bluff.—*Dubuque Herald*

GEN. SICKLES RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND.

General Sickles has been relieved of his command of the Excelsi r Brigade, by order of General Hooker, commanding the division, on account of the rejection by the Senate of his nomination as Brigadier General

### Review of the Shakopee Market.

Prepared expressly for the ARGUS, and corrected weekly.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Ale.** | | Clear, | 15@ |
| XXX Mil, ₩ bbl. | 16,00 | Clear, | 15@ |
| Lager, ₩ keg, | 1,25 | Lard, | 2,50@3,00 |
| **Beans,** | | Shingles, | 2,00@2,50 |
| White ₩ bu. | 80@90 | **Lead** | |
| **Butter.** | | Bar, ₩ lb., | 10 |
| Firkin, ₩ lb. | 8@10 | Shot, ₩ bar, | 2,25@2,50 |
| Country, roll, | 10@12 | **Molasses** | |
| **Candles** | | Plantation, ₩ gal, | 60 |
| Tallow, ₩ lb. | 12 | Sugar House, | 75 |
| Star, | 20 | Common Syrup, | 90 |
| **Cheese** | | **Nails** | |
| Western ₩ lb. | 10@12 | Cut, ₩ lb. | 5 |
| Eastern, | 10@12 | **Onions** | |
| **Coffee** | | ₩ bushel, | 50 |
| Rio, ₩ lb. | 20@22 | **Paints and Oils** | |
| Laguira, | 22@25 | White Lead, Oil, 7 to 8,00 | |
| Java, | 25@30 | Linseed Oil, | 1,50 |
| Mocha, | 28@30 | Neat Foot, | 1,00 |
| **Eggs** | | Whale, | 1,00 |
| ₩ doz. | 6 | Linseed, | 85 to 90 |
| **Fruit** | | unpainting, | 70 |
| Apples, ₩ bush. | 2,50@3,00 | Turpentine, | 90 |
| dried, ₩ lb. | 6@8 | **Provisions** | |
| Cranberries, ₩ bu. | 1,00 | Beef, ₩ bbl. | 2,00 |
| Peaches, ₩ lb. | 10@12 | Pork, | 2,00 |
| Raisins box, | 3,00@4,00 | Lard, | 6 to 7 |
| Currants, ₩ lb. | 1,00@2,00 | **Potatoes** | |
| **Fish** | | Per bushel, | 25 |
| Cod, ₩ lb. | 5 | **Rice** | |
| White, | 8@10 | ₩ lb. | 10 |
| **Flour** | | **Sugar** | |
| Extra, ₩ bbl. | 3,50@4,00 | Brown ₩ lb. | 10@11 |
| Fancy, ₩ bbl. | 4,00@4,50 | Crushed, | 12@13 |
| **Grain** | | Loaf, | 14@15 |
| Wheat, ₩ bush. | 45@50 | **Soap** | |
| Corn, | 35 | Common, ₩ lb | 6 |
| Oats, | 25 | Castile, | 20 |
| Barley, | 35 | German, | 10 |
| Rye, | 35 | **Whiskey** | |
| Buckwheat, | 35 | ₩ gallon, | 60 |
| **Lumber** | | Monongahila, | 1,50 |
| Common, ₩ M. | 12@ | Bourbon, | 2,00@2,50 |

### Mail Directory.

| | ARRIVALS. | DEPARTURES. |
|---|---|---|
| Eastern Mail, | 12, P. M. | 3½ P. M. |
| Western " | 3 P. M. | 12 M. |
| Glencoe, | 10 A. M | 3 P. M. |
| Carlos, | 6 P. M. Wednes'y, | 6 A.M. Monday. |
| Northfield, | 6 P.M. Wednesday, | 6 A.M. Tuesday. |
| Eden Pr. | No regularity, generally 3 times a week. | |

Glencoe mail arrives on Tuesdays and Fridays.—Departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, until further notice.

Eastern Mail closes at 2 P. M. Western Mail at 12 M.

Post Office hours on Sunday from 9 to 10 A. M. and 12 to 1 P. M.

D. L. HOW.
P. M.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District court of the Fourth Judicial District in and for the County of Scott and State of Minnesota upon a judgement rendered and docketed in said Court on the 31st day of March A. D. 1856 in an action wherein E. G. Barkhurst is plaintiff and William Phillips defendant in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant for the sum of Three hundred and twenty-eight 50-100 dollars I have on the 5th day of March 1862, levied upon lot five (5) in Block four (4) in Shakopee Townsite according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the real property above described at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the Court House in Shakopee in said county on the 19th day of April A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the said execution and the costs of sale.

Dated at Shakopee March 5th, 1862.
L. M. BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
FRANK McGRADE, Sheriff of Scott County Minn.

### STATE OF MINNESOTA—DISTRICT

Court Scott County 5th Judicial District.

Warren Parkard, plaintiff,
against
David Nisbet, Edward C. Wells and Margret Wells his wife, John Madden & Mary J. Madden his wife, defendants. } Summons.

The State of Minnesota to the above named Defendants

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in the above entitled action which complaint has been filed with the Clerk of the above named Court at his office at the Court House at Shakopee in said Scott County, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribe at his office in the town of Minneapolis Hennepin county in said State of Minnesota within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Nov. 18th 1861. W. L. BAXTER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

### MORTGAGE SALE.

MORTGAGORS.—Luke Marvin and Ruben M. Wright.
MORTGAGEE.—Wyman A. Spencer.
Date of Mortgage.—May 9th 1857.
Mortgage Recorded in the Register of Deeds Scott County, Minnesota, in Book "B" of Mortgages on pages 291 and 292.
ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGE.—Fisher Hazard.—Assignment duly recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds.
AMOUNT claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, five hundred and twenty nine dollars and thirty three cents ($529 33).
DESCRIPTION OF MORTGAGED PREMISES.—Beginning at the south east corner of the two story brick building owned by one G. G. Griswold situate upon Lot number five (5) in Block number five (5) in the same is described as upon the recorded plat of Shakopee City; thence running west on the line of said lot number five (5) and parallel with the line of First street, forty feet; thence running south on a line parallel to the line of Holmes Street, one hundred and thirty-two feet; thence east on the line of First street aforesaid forty feet to the line of Holmes Street, aforesaid; thence north on the line of Holmes Street, one hundred and thirty-two feet, more or less to the place of beginning.
NO SUIT or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, therefore,
NOTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of a power of sale contained in the said mortgage and duly executed thereunder for that breach of the conditions of the said mortgage made, by reason of which the power of sale has become operative, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in Shakopee in the said County of Scott on Monday the seventh day of April 1862 at ten o'clock in the afternoon.
Dated February 21st, 1862. FISHER HAZARD,
A. G. CHAFFEE, Assignee of Mortgagee.
Att'y for Assignee. m13w

### MORTGAGE SALE.

NAME of Mortgagor—JAMES A. ASHLEY.
NAME of Mortgagee—CHESTER F. CLARKSTON.
NAME of Assignee of Mortgage—WILLIAM CHICKERING
Date of Mortgage, February 27th, A. D. 1860.
Recorded in Book "B" of Mortgages, pages 110, 111, 112, in the office of the Register of Deeds Scott County Minnesota.
Description of Mortgaged Premises.—The east half of the south east quarter of section number twenty-one, and the east half of the south west quarter of section number twenty two, and a strip or piece of land ten rods in width, west side of the east wall of the south west quarter of section number twenty two, all in Township number one hundred and fifteen north of range number twenty three west, and containing one hundred and seventy acres more or less, and situated in said county of Scott.
Said Mortgage was assigned by said Mortgagee to said William Chickering on the nineteenth day of December A. D. 1861. Said assignment is recorded in Book "D" of Mortgages, on page 601 in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid.
Default has been made in condition of said Mortgage, to the neglect of said Mortgagor to pay the amount which the same was extended to secure, to wit, the sum of eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars with interest due at once since the date thereof, or any part thereof.
The whole amount now due and payable upon said debt is now claimed to be the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and interest thereon since the date of said mortgage. No proceedings at law or other wise have been had or instituted to collect said debt or any part thereof.
NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgaged premises or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, will be sold by the Sheriff of said County of Scott in front of the Court House in Shakopee in said county, at public vendue to the highest bidder, on the 21st day of March A. D. 1862 at ten o'clock A. M. of that day.
Dated Shakopee, Feb. 19th 1862.
WILLIAM CHICKERING, Assignee of Mortgagee.
L. M. BROWN, Att'y for Assignee. m12w

### State of Minnesota

District Court, 5th District.
County of Scott

Robert Chisholm plaintiff
against
George B. Culler and Henry B. Spencer, defendants. } Summons—For relief

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants.

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint has been filed in the office of the clerk of said Court at Shakopee in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office in Chaska in the County of Carver in said State within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Shakopee April 12 h, 1862.
L. L. & W. B. BAXTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys. } FRANK McGRADE, Sheriff of Scott County Minn. 12w7w.


# SELLING AT COST
## For 30 Days,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING STOCK.

Call upon us before going elsewhere.

STRAIT & HOLTON.

Shakopee, March 21st 1862.

J. S. WEISER,
Physician & Surgeon,
SHAKOPEE, - - - - - - - - Minnesota.
Office at Druz How's Store. (vlm2d1.

B. GUENTHER,
DRAPER and TAILOR
Chestnut Street, south of Town Hall
Belle - - - - - Minnesota.
I am prepared to make and fit Clothing for gentlemen on the most reasonable terms (vlm

To Consumptives,

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITAS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg,
Kings County, New York.
vlm1m3.

D. L. HOW,
Wholesale & Retail
DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
TURPENTINE,
WHITE LEAD,
OILS, VARNISHES,
LAMPS, PLASTERING
HAIR, KEROSENE
OIL, PATENT MEDICINES, FANCY GOODS.

All orders from Country Dealers promptly attended to with CARE AND DESPATCH.

KEROSENE OIL
That will not explode at
60 cts per Gallon.
LAMPS, CHIMNEYS AND SHADES,
at prices which astonish the People, at—
HOW'S Drug Store.

200 Barrels Salt
For Sale at
ST. PAUL PRICES.
D. L. HOW.
vlm1tf.

MINNESOTA
SEWING MACHINE
DEPOT.

The attention of all who are desirous of procuring a GOOD FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

Capable of performing the most difficult work upon the lightest or heaviest cloth and leather, will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock consisting of

BARTHOLF'S CELEBRATED MACHINES

Which we are pleased to inform the public are now reduced in prices that are within the reach of all.
Letter A, Family Machine, $45; retail price five months ago in New York city was $85.
A Manufacturing at $60. A. Y. prices 6 mos. ago $75
B " " 75. " " " 90
C " " 95. " " " 125
ALSO THE WIDELY KNOWN
MOORE & PERKIN'S MACHINE,
Which is suitable for Dress and Cloak Makers. Prices now reduced to $55, formerly sold at $80. The
UNION SEWING MACHINE
Stands High in rank, and at prices that will suit the times. Sold at $50 and 1 with hemmer $65.
All Machines warranted to give satisfaction or
THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.
Send for Samples of Work and Circulars, which will be mailed free.

Local Agents Wanted.

Office and Sale Room in the Dana Block, opposite Thompson Bros' Bank, Third street, St. Paul.
H. D. KUTHVIN,
m16. General Agent.


1862 SHAKOPEE 1862.

# HARDWARE STORE.

Corner of Holmes & First Sts. Shakopee.

## T. J. DUFFY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

*Hardware and Cutlery*

Of Every Description.

Stoves Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.

Agricultural Impliments,

AND MECHANICS TOOLS.

General Forwarding and Commission Merchant.

☞ *Remember the Old Stand; corner of Holmes and First Streets, Shakopee Minnesota*

Job Work and Repairing of all kinds done at short notice.
[vlnlm1f.]


# FRESH ARRIVAL!

JOHN O'NEILL,

HAVING received, has now on hand and for sale
CHEAPER
THAN AT
ANY OTHER
POINT ON THE
Minnesota River a choice selection of

*Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes.*

Also a well selected stock of liquors consisting in part of
*MONONGAHALA AND BOURBON WHISKEY,*
*BRANDY,*
*WINES, &c., &c.,*
*PRODUCE*
*TAKEN IN*
*EXCHANGE*
*FOR GOODS.*

Store corner of Maine and Meredian Streets opposite the Hotel
*BELLE PLAINE, - - - MINN.*

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.
[vlnlm1f.]

HERSHER & PETERS,
FURNITURE AND CHAIR
MANUFACTURERS.
HOLMES STREET - - - - - - - - SHAKOPEE

Have constantly on hand a supply of Bedsteads, Bookcases, Bureaus, Tables, and Chairs of all kinds.

All kinds of work done to order.
(vlnlm1y)

COLLER & BROTHER.

*Cheaper than the Cheapest*
Groceries, Dry Goods, Etc

COLLER & BRO. have on hand, and are constantly receiving supplies of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES of all descriptions at

Prices to Suit The Times.

Among which are

| | |
|---|---|
| COFFEE, | SALERATUS, |
| SUGAR, | CANDLES, |
| TEA, | SOAP, |
| SYRUPS, | TOBACO, |
| VINEGAR, | &c. &c. |

Also a constant supply of

DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, Delanes, Muslins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton and Linnen Drills:

The above goods we offer Cheap for cash or ready pay.

*All we ask is to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.*

We can always be found at our OLD STAND on FIRST STREET.

SHAKOPEE - - - - Minnesota
(vlnlm1v.) COLLER & BRO.

JOHN McMULLEN,
DEALER IN

Stoves, Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware
First Street. Shakopee.
All kinds of
JOB WORK AND REPAIRING
done to order on the SHORTEST NOTICE. vlnlm1f.

HOMER S. DAVIS,
Gunsmith & Repairer of
Fire Arms
Shop on Second Street above the "Argus" office.
☞ Particular attention paid to repairing. (vlnlm1tf.)

# PICTURES! PICTURES!

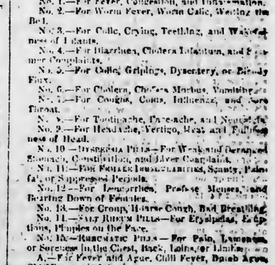
Having been solicited by many old patrons and friends (up the valley) I have concluded to again open rooms and take pictures until Spring. I shall therefore open FOR A FEW DAYS AT THE

NATIONAL HOTEL,

for the accommodation of those who may desire pictures, in and around Shakopee.

tf. J. M. KERLINGER.

H. MORIN.
Wholesale Grocer,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT.
and dealer in
*FLOUR & PORK,*
*FOREIGN & DOMESTIC*
*LIQUORS & CIGARS*
CORNER OF THIRD & JACKSON STS.
(SIBLEY'S STONE BLOCK.)
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.




DR. MOTT'S
Chalybeate Pills.

An aperient and stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combust on in Hydrogen, of high medical authority and extraordinary efficacy in each of the following complaints, viz.:

DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, EMACIATION, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA, CONSTIPATION SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, SCURVY, JAUNDICE LIVER COMPLAINTS, RHEUMATISM MERCURIAL CONSEQUENCES, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC HEADACHES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, MISMENSTRUATION, WHITES, CHLOROSIS, etc., PIMPLES ON THE FACE, ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN, etc.

The IRON being absorbed by the blood, and thus circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can for a moment be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. In all cases of female debility (fluor albus, chlorosis, etc.), its effects are delightfully renovating. No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use. As a grand stomachic and general restorative it has no superior and no substitute.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 60 pills, price 50 cents per box; six boxes, $2 50; one dozen boxes, $4 00. For sale by Druggists generally. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. LOCKE & CO.,
General Agents.
339 BROADWAY, N Y

N. B.—The above is a fac-simile of the label on each box.


FORCLOSURE SALE.

State of Minnesota
District Court 5th Dist. } ss
County of Scott
Elizabeth Ellerton
against
Luther N. Brown and Eliza J. Brown his wife, August Pilsbach Mary C. Willard, and Augusta, M. Willard.

Pursuant to a judgement and decree of foreclosure and sale of Mortgaged premises made in the above entitled cause on the 15th day of November A. D. 1861, entered and record it in the Clerk's office of the Court above entitled on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1862.

I Frank McGrade Sheriff of Scott County of the State of Minnesota duly appointed by said Court for the purpose will sell at the front door (the Court house in Shakopee in said county on the 25th day of April A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day to the highest bidder for Cash at public auction the following premises described in said decree to wit. The South West Quarter (34) of section Nine (9) in Township number one hundred and fourteen (114) Range Twenty two (22) containing one hundred and ten acres, fifty-nine 63-100 acres or as much thereof as will necessary to pay the sum of two hundred and ninety seven $2 100—$2 97 82) dollars with interest and costs of said sale. Dated March 15 h 1862.

FRANK McGRADE
Thos. B. Hyde, Sheriff of Scott County Minn.
Att'y for Pl'ff


OLD
Gold Pens Re-pointed,
Price Fifty Cents.

PERSONS having sold pens with the points off, can have them made as good as new, by sending them by mail with $1 and stamps inclosed in case, or postage stamps. The pen will be returned next mail, in as good condition as when purchased.

The following is a list of prices for the retail trade of either style, that will be promptly sent to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of order, enclosed the amount in cash, or postage stamps.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1, Jumpoth | $2,50, | with case $3 0 |
| No. 2, " | 2,00, | " " 2,50 |
| No. 3, Fozrosstic | 1,50, | " " 2,00 |
| No. 4, Medium | 1,00 | " " 1,50 |
| No. 5, Female Pen | 75 | " " 1,00 |

☞ All pens warranted for one year.
Liberal discount made to dealers.
All orders send to
No. 16, Bartolfe Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
NELSON BITTER. BITTER & DECAN.
CANDACE DECAN.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale the following described property, situated in the village of Shakopee, Minnesota, viz:

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 1 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 2 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 3 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 4 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 5 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 6 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 7 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 8 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 9 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 10 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 11 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 12 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 13 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 14 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 15 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 16 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 17 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 18 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 19 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 20 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 21 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 22 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 23 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 24 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 25 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 26 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 27 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 28 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 29 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 30 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 31 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 32 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

Lot No. 1 in Block No. 33 in Shakopee Townsite, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Scott County, Minnesota.

# TAX SALE

TREASURER'S return of delinquent lands and lots in the County of Scott, State of Minnesota for the year 1861.

## Town of Belle Plaine.

*Town* 113 *range* 24.

| Des. | Sec. | Acres | Tax. |
|---|---|---|---|
| nk nw¼ | 2 | 80 60 | 4.10 |
| nk nw¼ | 3 | 80 | 8.20 |
| nk sw¼ | 3 | 80 | 5.46 |
| nk sw¼ | 3 | 80 | 7.16 |
| nk se¼ | 4 | 80 | 4.10 |
| nk nk | 4 | 80 | 2.05 |
| nk nw¼ | 4 | 80 | 3.58 |
| ne¼ nw¼ | 6 | 80 | 3.58 |
| nw¼ nw¼ | 6 | 80 | 1.44 |
| nk sw¼ | 6 | 80 | 10.40 |
| nw¼ sw¼ | 7 | 84 88 | 7.87 |
| nk sw¼ | 3 | 80 | 10.76 |
| nk nw¼ | 8 | 80 | 4.61 |
| nk ne¼ | 6 | 80 | 5.36 |
| nk ne¼ | 8 | 80 | 8.56 |
| nw¼ nw¼ | 9 | 80 | 1.68 |
| ne¼ nw¼ | 9 | 80 | 2.79 |
| nk nw¼ | 9 | 80 | 3.58 |
| nw¼ nw¼ | 9 | 80 | 3.58 |
| nk sw¼ | 9 | 80 | 3.58 |
| nw¼ | 10 | 160 | 8.06 |
| nk¼ | 11 | 160 | 8.46 |
| ne¼ sw¼ | 14 | 40 | 2.09 |
| sw¼ sw¼ | 14 | 40 | 2.09 |
| nk ne¼ | 14 | 80 | 3.58 |
| ne qr ne qr | 15 | 40 | 2.09 |
| nk ne qr | 18 | 80 | 7.16 |
| nk nw qr | 23 | 80 | 3.58 |
| se qr sw qr | 23 | 40 | 2.09 |
| sw qr sw qr | 23 | 40 | 2.09 |
| se qr ne qr | 25 | 40 | 2.09 |
| w¼ sw qr | 26 | 120 | 8.61 |
| ne qr se qr | 26 | 40 | 2.09 |
| se qr se qr | 26 | 120 | 6.73 |
| nk ne qr | 27 | 80 | 3.60 |
| nk nw qr | 27 | 80 | 3.60 |
| sw qr nw qr | 27 | 40 | 2.09 |
| se qr | 29 | 160 | 8.14 |
| sw qr | 29 | 160 | 3.27 |
| nk se qr | 32 | | |
| w¼ sw qr | 34 | 160 | 6.96 |

*Town* 113 *range* 25.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| nk sw qr | 1 | 80 | 16.40 |
| wk¼ nk Pt 1 | 1 | 13¾ | 2.16 |
| nw qr sw qr | 1 | 40 | 8.56 |
| nk sw qr | 1 | 80 | 8.56 |
| se qr | 3 | 160 | 23.52 |
| nk sw qr | 8 | 80 | 8.56 |
| ne qr nw qr | 3 | 37.37 | 1.15 |
| lot no. 3 and 3 w one 40th of ne qr ne qr | 3 | 38.36 | 2.76 |
| nk se qr | 5 | 80 | 6.92 |
| k sw qr sw qr | 8 | 40 | |
| ne qr ne qr | 10 | 40 | 4.79 |
| se qr ne qr | 10 | | |
| k aa qr se qr | 10 | 80 | 8.56 |
| nk nw¼ se¼ | 11 | | |
| k ne¼ ne¼ | 11 | 40 | 4.18 |
| nk sw qr | 12 | 80 | 11.16 |
| nk se qr | 12 | 80 | 11.16 |
| nk nw qr | 13 | 80 | 9.02 |
| nk ne qr | 13 | 80 | 11.16 |
| nk nw qr | 13 | 80 | 8.16 |
| wk¼ nw qr | 13 | | |
| nk sw qr | 13 | 160 | 18.14 |
| se qr sw qr | 10 | 40 | 4.10 |
| nk sw qr | 15 | 80 | 5.58 |
| nk se qr | 15 | 80 | 4.18 |
| nk ne qr | 18 | 80 | 6.96 |
| ne qr ne qr | 17 | | |
| nk sw qr | 17 | 120 | 8.97 |
| wk sw qr | 17 | | |
| k nw qr | 18 | 160 | 6.20 |
| ne qr nk qr | 18 | | |
| nk ne qr | 18 | 144.06 | 7.50 |
| lots 3 and 4 | 18 | | |
| wk¼ se qr | 18 | | |
| k se qr sw qr | 18 | 120 | 6.27 |
| nk sw qr | 19 | 80 | 3.48 |
| nw qr se qr | 20 | 40 | 2.05 |
| nk¼ sw qr | 20 | 80 | 3.59 |
| se qr nw qr | 20 | 40 | 1.54 |
| nk sw qr | 20 | 80 | 5.58 |
| nw qr | 20 | 160 | 8.19 |
| nk ne qr ne qr | 20 | 20 | 1.32 |
| ne qr of | 22 | 160 | 8.14 |
| se qr of sw qr | 23 | 40 | 1.03 |
| sw qr of sw qr | 25 | 40 | 1.74 |
| 625 acres of se qr of ne qr | 25 | 40 | 2.13 |
| 618 acres of ne qr of ne qr | 26 | | |
| 23 20-100 acres of ek of se qr | 29 | | |
| 36 acres of sw qr of se qr | 29 | 47.20 | 2.46 |
| nw qr nw qr | 29 | 40 | 2.09 |
| nk of nw qr | 30 | 80 | 3.99 |
| nk of nw qr | 32 | 80 | 4.63 |
| ne qr ne qr | 32 | 40 | 4.13 |
| ne qr of ne qr | 34 | 40 | 1.23 |
| ek of nw qr | 35 | | |
| sw qr of nw qr do | 160 | 6.26 | |
| nw qr of ne qr do | | | |
| ek of ne qr do | | | |
| k sw qr ne qr do | 120 | 6.13 | |

*Town* 113 *range* 26.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| lot no. 10 | 25 | | 3.05 |

## Town of Cedar Lake.

*Town* 113 *range* 22.

| Des. | Sec. | Acres | Tax. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lot no. 4 | 2 | | |
| k nk of ne qr | 3 | 120.33 | 3.41 |
| nk sw qr | 3 | 80 | 3.60 |
| sw qr | 3 | 161 | 6.56 |
| ne qr nw qr | 6 | 39.58 | 1.51 |
| se qr nw qr | 6 | 40 | 1.53 |
| se qr nw qr | 8 | | |
| nk ne qr | 8 | 160 | 6.61 |
| wk¼ se qr | 8 | | |
| nk¼ se qr | 8 | | |
| ne qr of nw qr | 8 | 120 | 3.90 |
| nw qr nw qr | 9 | 40 | 1.53 |
| nk sw qr | 9 | | |
| nk¼ nw qr | 9 | 160 | 8.25 |
| ne qr nw qr | 9 | | |
| nk¼ sw qr | 9 | | |
| nk¼ se qr | 9 | | |
| nk sw qr | 9 | 160 | 7.46 |
| nk¼ ne qr | 10 | 80 | 4.15 |
| nk¼ nk qr | 10 | 80 | 3.73 |
| sw qr | do | 160 | 8.36 |
| nw qr | do | 160 | 3.42 |
| ne qr nw qr | 11 | 40 | 1.46 |
| se qr sw qr | do | 40 | 1.46 |
| nk¼ nw qr | 14 | 80 | 3.42 |
| sw qr nw qr | do | 40 | 1.46 |
| nk¼ nk qr | do | 160 | 6.84 |
| ne qr ne qr | do | 40 | 1.71 |
| se qr ne qr | do | 40 | 1.71 |
| lots no. 2 3 4 (13 | | | |
| nk¼ ne qr | 16 | 158.30 | 6.11 |
| nk¼ nw qr | do | 160 | 8.07 |
| nk¼ ne qr | 19 | 80 | 3.07 |
| nk¼ ne qr ne qr | 30 | 40 | 3.88 |
| sw qr | 31 | 160 | 6.93 |
| nk¼ ne qr | 17 | 80 | 3.60 |
| nw qr ne qr | 17 | 80 | 3.60 |
| sw qr nw qr | 27 | 40 | 2.09 |
| se qr | 29 | 160 | 8.14 |
| nk¼ se qr | 29 | 160 | 3.27 |
| nk¼ sw qr | 34 | 160 | 6.96 |

## Town of Eagle Creek.

*Town* 115 *Range* 22

| Des. | Sec. | Acres. | Tax |
|---|---|---|---|
| lot 8 | 1 | 46 58-100 | 3.73 |
| sw qr ne qr | 3 | 80 | 7.86 |
| sw qr se qr | 3 | | |
| lots 3 and se qr sw qr | 3 | 104.65 | 6.15 |
| nk se qr & sk¼ ne qr | 4 | 160 | 13.25 |
| se qr sw qr | 4 | 40 | 3.10 |
| w 19.66 100 acres of sw qr | 5 | 19 4-100 | 3.33 |
| w 18 86-100 acres of nw qr of se qr | 5 | 19 4-100 | 3.86 |
| lot no. 2 | 5 | 26.45 | 6.36 |
| nk of nw qr & nk of sw qr | 8 | 80 | 13.96 |
| nk of sw qr | 8 | 80 | 17.44 |
| a strip of land 3 rods wide on e side of wk sw qr | 8 | 3 | 63 |
| lot no. 3 & ne qr of ne qr | 6 | 9.40 | 27.52 |
| a tract of land in the nk of sw qr of sec. 6 conveyed by H. D. J. Koons to H. H. Whitcomb recorded in the office of Reg. of Deeds of Scott Co. in Bk C of Deeds page 173 | 5 | 33.38-1000 | 823 |
| a tract of land in the nw qr of sw qr of sec. 6 conveyed by H. D. J. Koons to J. H. Whitcomb as recorded in the office of Reg. of Deeds of Scott County in book B of Deeds page 436 | 6 | 80.80-100 | 40 |

## Town of Belle Plaine.

*Town* 114 *range* 21.

| Des. | Sec. | Acres | Tax. |
|---|---|---|---|
| wk¼ no. 4 | 2 | 13.19 | 32 |
| se qr | 6 | 160 | 10.60 |
| nk se qr | 6 | | |
| sw qr se qr | 6 | 120.48 | 6.07 |
| nk ne qr | 7 | 40 | 1.87 |
| lot no. 3 | 7 | 33.32 | 39 |
| lots no. 4 & 6 | 7 | 69.50 | 4.55 |
| lots no. 7 & 8 | 7 | 47 | 3.38 |
| ne qr | 8 | 160 | 7.37 |
| sw qr nw qr | 7 | 40.06 | 1.72 |
| lot no. 1 | 7 | 38.86 | 2.66 |
| lot no. 5 | 11 | 17.10 | 1.14 |
| se qr | 18 | 159 | 8.35 |
| nk of sw qr | 18 | 79.30 | 3.71 |
| se qr | 18 | 160 | 8.40 |
| nk¼ nw qr | 19 | | |
| wk¼ ne qr | 19 | 160 | 8.08 |
| nw qr se qr | 20 | | |
| sw qr se qr do | 80 | 3.92 | |
| nk¼ se qr do | 80 | 3.60 | |
| ek¼ se qr | 31 | 80 | 3.60 |
| 5 acres in se corner of sw qr of se qr | 21 | | |
| 5 acres in se corner of sw qr of se qr | 22 | 80 | 3.31 |
| 23 100 acres in sw corner of nw qr sw qr | 27 | 8.38 | 87.85 |
| 67-100 acres in sw corner of sw qr sw qr | 27 | 4.07 | 40 |
| nk¼ se qr | 27 | 20 | 1.76 |
| nk¼ se qr | 28 | | |
| nk¼ sw qr | 28 | 160 | 6.96 |
| nk¼ ne qr | 29 | | |
| nk¼ nk qr | 29 | 80 | 3.48 |
| nk¼ nw qr | 29 | | |
| nk¼ sw qr | 29 | 160 | 6.96 |
| nk¼ se qr | 29 | | |
| nk¼ ne qr | 30 | 80 | 3.48 |
| nk¼ nw qr | 30 | | |
| nk¼ sw qr | 30 | 160 | 6.96 |
| nk¼ se qr | 30 | | |
| nk¼ ne qr | 31 | 80 | 3.48 |
| nk¼ nw qr | 31 | | |
| nk¼ sw qr | 31 | 160 | 6.96 |
| nk¼ se qr | 31 | | |
| nk¼ ne qr | 32 | 80 | 3.48 |
| nk¼ nw qr | 32 | | |
| nk¼ sw qr | 32 | 160 | 6.96 |
| nk¼ se qr | 32 | | |
| nk¼ ne qr | 33 | 80 | 3.48 |
| nk¼ nw qr | 33 | | |
| nk¼ sw qr | 33 | 160 | 6.96 |
| nk¼ se qr | 33 | | |
| nk¼ ne qr | 34 | 80 | 3.48 |
| nk¼ nw qr | 34 | | |
| nk¼ sw qr | 34 | 160 | 6.96 |
| nk¼ se qr | 34 | | |
| nk¼ ne qr | 35 | 80 | 3.48 |
| nk¼ nw qr | 35 | | |
| nk¼ sw qr | 35 | 160 | 6.96 |
| nk¼ se qr | 35 | | |
| nk¼ ne qr | 36 | 80 | 3.48 |
| nk¼ nw qr | 36 | | |
| nk¼ sw qr | 36 | 160 | 6.96 |
| nk¼ se qr | 36 | | |

## Town of Spring Creek.

*Town* 115 *Range* 21.

| Description. | Sec. | Acres. | Amt'nt |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lot no. 4 and s½ sw¼ | 7 | 138 | $6.73 |
| lots 5 6 and 7 | 8 | 153 90-100 | 7.94 |
| se qr | 8 | 160 | 7.86 |
| w½ nw¼ & nw¼ of sw¼ | 15 | 120 | 8.19 |
| lots 1 2 3 | 6 | 53 60-100 | 3.66 |
| s½ of sw qr | 18 | 76 53 100 | 3.76 |
| n½ of sw qr | 19 | 76 23-100 | 4.68 |
| n½ of se qr | 21 | 80 | 5.90 |
| n½ sw qr & se qr sw qr | 21 | 120 | 8.19 |
| n½ of nw qr | 21 | 80 | 4.68 |
| e½ nw qr & sw qr nw qr | 28 | 120 | 91 |
| ne qr | 29 | 160 | 9.36 |
| sw qr | 29 | 160 | 9.36 |
| e½ nw qr & w½ sw qr | 29 | 160 | 9.84 |
| e½ nw qr & e½ sw qr | 29 | 160 | 8.56 |
| lot 1 2 3 | 30 | 104 87-100 | 7.38 |
| e½ se qr & sw qr se qr | 31 | 120 | 7.38 |
| sw qr of sw qr | 31 | 36 45-100 | 2.47 |
| ne qr of sw qr | 31 | 40 | 2.55 |
| s½ ne qr 31& w½ nw qr | 32 | 160 | 7.14 |
| nw qr of sw qr | 32 | 40 | 2.46 |
| sw qr of nw qr | 31 | 40 | 2.73 |
| w½ of nw qr of ne qr | 34 | 15 | 55 |

## Town of Helena.

*Town* 113 *Range* 23.

| Description. | Sec. | Acres. | Amt'nt |
|---|---|---|---|
| se qr of sw qr | 2 | 40 | 1.56 |
| n½ of se qr | 3 | 80 | 3.05 |
| se qr of sw qr | 3 | 40 | 1.62 |
| w½ ne qr e½ nw qr | 4 | 160 06-100 | 8,78 |
| sw qr of sw qr | 4 | 40 | 1.95 |
| sw qr | 9 | 160 | 7.80 |
| se qr nw qr & sw qr ne qr | 9 | 80 | 4.48 |
| ne qr | 11 | 160 | 6.46 |
| That part of sw qr of se qr & lots 3 4 in sec 11 not included in the Townsite of Helena excepting a piece of land conveyed by J.C. Smith to W. Ransdell | | 43 88-100 | 3,18 |
| A tract of land in sec. 11 as conveyed by W. Ransdell. | 140 | 8 38-100 | 39 |
| Lot No. 5 | 11 | 153 | 1.11 |
| s hf of nw qr | 12 | 80 | 3.51 |
| | 12 | 160 | 6.29 |
| s hf of s w qr | 14 | 80 | 2.96 |
| e hf se qr | 14 | 80 | 2.73 |
| nw qr ne qr & n hf nw qr | 14 | 120 | 5.85 |
| sw qr of nw qr | 14 | 40 | 1.95 |
| se qr nw qr & sw qr ne qr | 14 | 80 | 3.32 |
| n hf of sw qr | 14 | 80 | 4.49 |
| e hf of se qr | 15 | 80 | 2.83 |
| e hf of ne qr | 15 | 80 | 3.94 |
| e½ of w hf of ne qr | 15 | 60 | 3.16 |
| e hf nw qr & nw qr nw qr | 19 | 79 42-100 | 5.11 |
| sw qr of nw qr | 19 | 39 67-100 | 2.70 |
| s hf of se qr | 21 | 80 | 4.39 |
| n hf of nw qr | 21 | 80 | 2.87 |
| se qr | 23 | 160 | 5.74 |
| Lots No. 6 7 | 24 | 48 28-100 | 1.79 |
| n hf of nw qr | 25 | 80 | 3.51 |
| n hf of s hf of nw qr | 25 | 40 | 1.17 |
| n hf of ne qr | 25 | 80 | 3.58 |
| s hf of ne qr & nw qr se qr | 25 | 120 | 5.02 |
| ne qr | 26 | 160 | 6.55 |
| n hf nw qr | 26 | 80 | 3.23 |
| e hf of se qr of nw qr | 26 | 20 | 90 |
| w hf of se qr of nw qr | 26 | 20 | 90 |
| sw qr of nw qr and n hf of sw qr | 26 | 120 | 5.37 |
| ne qr of se qr | 26 | 60 | 2.69 |
| n½ of nw qr of ne qr | 34 | 15 | 55 |
| w hf of ne ¼ | 28 | 80 | 2.87 |
| sw qr | 32 | 160 | 6.24 |
| e hf of ne ¼ | 34 | 80 | 3.12 |
| e hf of ne ¼ of se ¼ | 35 | 20 | 59 |
| w hf of sw ¼ | 31 | 79 94-100 | 3.32 |

## Town of Louisville.

*Town* 115 *Range* 23.

| Description. | Sec. | Acres. | Amt'nt |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lot no. 2 | 16 | 60 25-100 | 1,93 |
| se qr of ne qr | 16 | 40 | 2.05 |
| ne qr of se qr | 16 | 40 | 2.58 |
| Lot no. 8 | 17 | 51 70-100 | 3,32 |
| Lots 5 and 6 | 20 | 33 37-100 | 2,13 |
| whf of sw qr & 10 acres on w side of e hf of s west qnarter | 22 | 90 | 4,84 |
| e hf of sw qr of ne qr | 22 | 20 | 1,18 |
| lot no. 6 | 25 | 33 60-100 | 1.42 |
| nw qr | 25 | 160 | 11,33 |
| lots 6 and 7 | 30 | 86 28-100 | 3,22 |
| ne qr of nw qr | 33 | 40 | 1,50 |
| e hf of ne qr | 33 | 80 | 6,86 |
| w hf of ne qr | 33 | 80 | 4,95 |
| w hf of nw qr | 34 | 80 | 6.86 |
| s hf of se qr | 35 | 80 | 5,33 |

## Town of Newmarket.

*Town* 113 *Range* 21.

| Description. | Sec. | Acres. | Am'nt |
|---|---|---|---|
| n hf of sw ¼ | 8 | 80 | 4,17 |
| nw ¼ of sw ¼ | 17 | 40 | 2.50 |
| w hf of sw ¼ of se ¼ | 24 | 20 | 88 |
| n hf of se ¼ | 26 | 80 | 3.51 |
| ne ¼ | 27 | 160 | 7,22 |
| se ¼ of nw ¼ | 31 | 40 | 20s¼ |

## Town of Spring Lake.

*Town* 114 *Range* 22.

| Description. | Sec. | Acres. | Am'nt |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lot no. 2 and se ¼ of nw ¼ | 2 | 73 10-00 | 8,12 |
| lot no. 1 | 2 | 48 | 5,20 |
| lot no. 2 | 3 | 56 | 4.01 |
| lot no. 3 | 3 | 41 90 100 | 3,08 |
| sw ¼ of ne ¼ and lot no. 2 | 5 | 66 90-100 | 4,05 |
| n 24 28-100 ac's lot no 4 | 5 | 24 28.100 | 148 |
| ne ¼ of nw ¼ and e ½ of sw ¼ | 5 | 59 17-100 | 3,56 |
| of nw ¼ of ne ¼ | 6 | 78 78-00 | 5,70 |
| s hf of sw ¼ | 6 | | |

| Description. | Sec. | Acres. | Am'nt |
|---|---|---|---|
| sw ¼ of ne ¼ and lot no 2 | 6 | 92 80-000 | 5,71 |
| nw qr of ne qr and ne qr of nw qr | 7 | 80 | 4,92 |
| s hf of ne qr | 7 | 80 | 4,92 |
| n hf of sw qr | 7 | 79 45-100 | 5,12 |
| s hf of nw qr | 7 | 79 62-100 | 5,12 |
| nw qr of nw qr | 7 | 39 79-100 | 284 |
| lots no. 1 and 2 | 8 | 124 | 10,50 |
| se qr of sw qr | 7 | 40 | 6.98 |
| n15 acres of nw qr sw qr | 7 | 15 | 2,63 |
| 20 acres s of the n15 a'rs of the nw qr of sw qr | 7 | 20 | 3.51 |
| e hf of nw qr | 8 | 80 | 14.92 |
| w hf of ne qr | 8 | 80 | 15.70 |
| n hf of sw qr | 8 | 80 | 14.14 |
| w hf of se qr | 8 | 80 | 15.70 |
| e hf se qr & se qr ne qr | 8 | 120 | 16.69 |
| sw qr nw qr & e hf nw qr | 9 | 120 | 26.16 |
| w hf of sw qr | 9 | 75 | 14.61 |
| n hf of se qr | 9 | 80 | 9,72 |
| Lot no. 1 | 10 | 63 20-100 | 2.56 |
| sw qr of nw qr | 11 | 40 | 1.38 |
| e hf of se qr | 12 | 80 | 4.36 |
| e hf se qr | 12 | 80 | 3,24 |
| sw qr se qr & se qr sw qr | 12 | 80 | 3,24 |
| sw qr of sw qr | 12 | 40 | 2.18 |
| nw qr ne qr & lot no. 1 | 14 | 102 10-100 | 3.46 |
| ne qr of ne qr | 14 | 40 | 2.18 |
| n hf of ne qr of sw qr | 15 | 20 | 3,30 |
| se qr of sw qr | 18 | 40 | 5.40 |
| e hf of ne qr | 17 | 80 | 9,82 |
| n hf of ne qr | 18 | 77 12-100 | 8.98 |
| e hf of sw qr | 21 | 80 | 6.28 |
| sw qr of se qr | 21 | 40 | 4 91 |
| sw qr of se qr | 21 | 40 | 4.91 |
| sw qr nw qr&nw qr sw qr | 22 | 80 | 12,96 |
| ne qr | 23 | 160 | 17,28 |
| w hf of nw qr | 24 | 80 | 8,10 |
| e hf of sw qr | 24 | 80 | 9,64 |
| w hf of sw qr | 24 | 80 | 9,64 |
| nw qr ne qr & lot no. 4 | 25 | 95 27-100 | 9,53 |
| lot no. 2 | 26 | 55 90-100 | 4.59 |
| se qr | 27 | 160 | 16.60 |
| un'd hf of se qr of nw qr | 27 | 20 | 2.24 |
| sw qr of sw qr | 27 | 40 | 2.74 |
| nw qr of nw qr | 27 | 40 | 3,24 |
| ne qr | 28 | 160 | 14.13 |
| ne qr of se qr | 30 | 40 | 4.32 |
| e hf of ne qr & lot no. 5 | 30 | 118 40-100 | 14,18 |
| e hf of sw qr | 30 | 80 | 6,11 |
| sw qr of sw qr& lot no. 3 | 30 | 18 30-100 | 5.13 |
| se qr of sw qr | 33 | 40 | 2.74 |
| s½ of se qr of ne qr | 33 | 30 | 1,96 |

## Town of Glendale.

*Town* 115, *Range* 21.

| Description. | Sec. | Acres. | Amt'nt |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lot no. 4 and s½ sw¼ | 7 | 138 | $6.73 |
| lots 5 6 and 7 | 8 | 153 90-100 | 7.94 |
| se qr | 8 | 160 | 7.86 |
| w½ nw¼ & nw¼ of sw¼ | 15 | 120 | 8.19 |
| lots 1 2 3 | 6 | 53 60-100 | 3.66 |
| s½ of sw qr | 18 | 76 53 100 | 3.76 |
| n½ of sw qr | 19 | 76 23-100 | 4.68 |
| n½ of se qr | 21 | 80 | 5.90 |
| n½ sw qr & se qr sw qr | 21 | 120 | 8.19 |
| n½ of nw qr | 21 | 80 | 4.68 |
| e½ nw qr & sw qr nw qr | 28 | 120 | 91 |
| ne qr | 29 | 160 | 9.36 |
| sw qr | 29 | 160 | 9.36 |
| w½ nw qr & w½ sw qr | 29 | 160 | 9.84 |
| e½ nw qr & e½ sw qr | 29 | 160 | 8.56 |
| lot 1 2 3 | 30 | 104 87-100 | 7.38 |
| e½ se qr & sw qr se qr | 31 | 120 | 7.38 |
| sw qr of sw qr | 31 | 36 45-100 | 2.47 |
| ne qr of sw qr | 31 | 40 | 2.55 |
| s½ ne qr 31& w½ nw qr | 32 | 160 | 7.14 |
| nw qr of sw qr | 32 | 40 | 2.46 |
| sw qr of nw qr | 31 | 40 | 2.73 |
| w½ of nw qr of ne qr | 34 | 15 | 55 |

## Town of Helena.

*Town* 113 *Range* 23.

| Description. | Sec. | Acres. | Amt'nt |
|---|---|---|---|
| sw qr of sw qr | 2 | 40 | 1.56 |
| n½ of se qr | 3 | 80 | 3.05 |
| se qr of sw qr | 3 | 40 | 1.62 |
| w½ ne qr e½ nw qr | 4 | 160 06-100 | 8,78 |
| sw qr of sw qr | 4 | 40 | 1.95 |
| sw qr | 9 | 160 | 7.80 |
| se qr nw qr & sw qr ne qr | 9 | 80 | 4.48 |
| ne qr | 11 | 160 | 6,46 |

| Description. | Sec. | Acres. | Am'nt |
|---|---|---|---|
| sw ¼ of ne ¼ and lot no. 2 | 6 | 92 80-000 | 5,71 |
| nw qr of ne qr and ne qr of nw qr | 7 | 80 | 4,92 |
| s hf of ne qr | 7 | 80 | 4,92 |
| n hf of sw qr | 7 | 79 45-100 | 5,12 |
| s hf of nw qr | 7 | 79 62-100 | 5,12 |
| nw qr of nw qr | 7 | 39 79-100 | 284 |
| lots no. 1 and 2 | 8 | 124 | 10,50 |
| se qr of sw qr | 7 | 40 | 6.98 |
| sw qr of se qr and lot no. 2 | 10 | 127 | 7,81 |
| nw qr of ne qr and lot no. 6 | 10 | 95 78-100 | 7,35 |
| e hf of nw qr | 12 | 80 | 4,02 |
| w hf of nw qr | 12 | 80 | 4,92 |
| s hf of sw qr | 13 | 80 | 4,74 |
| e hf of ne qr and n hf sw qr ne qr | 13 | 100 | 5,20 |
| s hf of sw qr of ne qr | 13 | 20 | 100 |
| n hf of sw qr | 13 | 80 | 5,63 |
| e hf of se qr | 14 | 80 | 4,74 |
| s hf of se qr | 15 | 80 | 5,60 |
| nw qr | 19 | 159 60-100 | 10,66 |
| nw qr | 21 | 160 | 8.60 |
| w hf of sw qr | 21 | 80 | 4,74 |
| sw qr sw qr and w hf se qr ne qr | 22 | 60 | 3.08 |
| n hf of ne qr | 23 | 80 | 3.80 |
| nw qr | 23 | 160 | 9,48 |
| n hf of sw qr and lot no. 3 | 24 | 147 70-100 | 8.12 |
| se qr | 26 | 160 | 7.60 |
| s hf of nw qr | 26 | 80 | 4,74 |
| nw qr of sw qr | 26 | 40 | 2,36 |
| s hf of sw qr | 26 | 80 | 4,73 |
| lots no. 3 & 4 | 27 | 89 73-100 | 4.60 |
| ne qr of sw qr | 27 | 40 | 2.36 |
| s hf of ne qr | 27 | 80 | 4,74 |
| e hf of se qr | 27 | 80 | 3,80 |
| lot no. 5 | 28 | 65 40-100 | 3,55 |
| nw qr | 28 | 160 | 9,48 |
| lots no. 1 and 2 | 28 | 77 90-100 | 4,10 |
| sw qr | 29 | 160 | 9,46 |
| e ½ of se of ne qr and e½ of ne qr of se qr | 29 | 60 | 3,56 |
| e hf of se qr | 30 | 80 | 4,73 |
| lot no. 1 | 30 | 67 4-100 | 3.38 |
| w hf of ne qr | 31 | 80 | 4.73 |
| w hf of ne qr | 33 | 80 | 4.74 |
| ne qr | 34 | 160 | 7,60 |
| n hf of sw qr | 34 | 80 | 1.42 |
| s hf of ne qr | 35 | 80 | 4,10 |
| w hf of se qr | 35 | 80 | 4.10 |
| lots no. 1 and 2 | 35 | 74 25.100 | 3,78 |

## Town of Sand Creek.

*Town* 114 *Range* 23.

| Description. | Sec. | Acres | Am'nt |
|---|---|---|---|
| se qr | 2 | 160 | 9,66 |
| e hf of nw qr and e hf of w hf nw qr | 3 | 119 99-100 | 630 |
| lots no. 4 5 and 6 | 7 | 145 68.100 | 752 |
| e hf of se qr and sw qr of se qr | 7 | 120 | 4,40 |
| lot no. 1 | 11 | 8 18-100 | 48 |
| ne qr of ne qr | 12 | 40 | 2,42 |
| n hf of ne qr of se qr | 13 | 20 | 84 |
| s hf of ne qr of se qr | 13 | 20 | 84 |
| lot no. 1 | 14 | 19 | 1,16 |
| sw qr of ne qr and n hf of se qr | 18 | 120 | 7,56 |
| s hf of se qr | 18 | 80 | 8,40 |
| 85 acres on south side of sw qr | 18 | 85 | 6.09 |
| 50 acres in n hf of ne qr | 19 | 50 | 3.15 |
| 30 acres in n hf of ne qr | 19 | 30 | 1,89 |
| That part of s hf of ne qr and n hf of se qr of sec. 19 town 114 range 23 not included in the town site of Jordan City, or additions excepting a tract of land conveyed by W. Holmes to W. H. Varner as recorded in book E of deeds page 329, containing 38 12-100 | | 37 68-100 | 2 10 |
| 6 acres in s hf of sw qr | 20 | 6 | 38 |
| 4 acres in s hf of sw qr | 20 | 4 | 25 |
| se qr | 20 | 160 | 9,66 |
| lot no. 4 | 25 | 58 | 1,83 |
| s hf of se qr | 26 | 80 | 4,83 |
| nw qr of se qr | 29 | 40 | 2,10 |

**The Cost is only about One-Third that of Tin, AND IT I TWICE A DURABLE.**

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York City and all parts of the United States, Canada, West Indies and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, such as Factories, Foundries, Churches, Railroad Depots, Cars, and on Public Buildings generally, Government Buildings, Arsenals, Magazine Buildings, Arches and others, during the past four years, and has proved to be the CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE ROOFING in use. It is in every respect A FIRE, WATER, WEATHER and TIME PROOF covering for ROOFS OF ALL KINDS.

*This is the ONLY material manufactured in the United States which combines the very valuable properties of Elasticity and Durability*, which are universally acknowledged to be possessed by Gutta Percha and India Rubber.

**No Heat is required in making application,**

The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary fire can be covered and finished *the same day.*

It can be applied by any one.

and when finished forms a *perfectly* FIRE PROOF *surface*, with an elastic body, which cannot be injured by Heat or Frost, and remains, SHRINKING or ROT PROOF, not any external action whatever.

LIQUID

## GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT.

For Coating Metals of all Kinds when exposed to the Action of the weather, and

**For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs**

OF ALL KINDS.

This is the ONLY COMPOSITION KNOWN *which will success fully resist extreme changes of all climates for any length of time, when applied to metals*, to which it adheres totally, forming a body equal to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less, and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of TIN and other METAL ROOFS, consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

*It will not* CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER, AND WILL NOT WASH OFF.

LEAKY TIN AND OTHER METAL ROOFS can be readily repaired with GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, and prevented from fat ther corrosion and leaking, THEREBY ENSURING A PERFECTLY WATER TIGHT ROOF FOR MANY YEARS.

It is also found to be peculiarly adapted for the preservation of IRON RAILINGS, STONES, RANGES, SAFES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., also for general mechanical purposes.

## GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT

For preserving and repairing TIN and other METAL ROOFS of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of Metals, AND WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER.

The materials are ADAPTED TO ALL CLIMATES, and we are prepared to supply orders from any part of the country, at short notice, for GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING in rolls, ready prepared for use, and GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT in barrels with full printed directions for application.

## EAST SHAKOPEE

| Lots. | Blk. | Am'nt |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | 1 | 90 |
| 8 9 10 | 1 | 2.70 |
| 4 | 3 | 4.50 |
| 3 4 5 | 4 | 4.32 |
| 9 10 | 4 | 2.82 |
| 1 3 14 | 5 | 3.16 |
| 4 5 10 | 6 | 3.31 |
| 1 2 | 8 | 2.70 |
| 3 4 5 9 10 | 8 | 2.25 |
| 5 6 9 | 11 | 4.53 |
| 6 7 | 14 | 1.80 |
| 2 8 | 15 | 10.80 |
| 2 8 | 16 | 2.70 |
| 6 | 20 | 1.80 |
| 3 4 5 6 | 17 | 3.60 |
| unpl ¼ of 7 | 17 | 45 |
| 9 10 | 17 | 1.62 |
| 3 7 8 9 | 18 | 2.88 |
| 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 19 | 6.48 |
| 1 2 3 | 20 | 2.70 |
| 3 4 5 6 10 | 21 | 90 |
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 11 12 | 22 | 1.53 |
| 2 5 6 | 23 | 1.98 |
| 7 | 23 | 19.80 |
| 11 12 | 24 | 1.98 |
| 4 9 | 24 | 90 |
| 1 5 | 25 | 1.35 |
| 2 3 4 5 6 7 | 27 | 4.72 |
| 1 2 3 4 | 29 | 1.44 |
| 9 10 | 29 | 1.80 |
| B | 32 | 36 |
| 1 8 9 10 | 34 | 1.53 |
| 9 10 | 35 | 90 |
| 5 6 | B | 3.60 |

## Saint Lawrence.

| Lots. | Blk. | Am'nt |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 1 3 | 2 | 8 |
| 1 | 4 | 4 |
| 1 7 8 9 11 | 5 | 20 |
| 6 8 9 | 6 | 12 |
| 1 6 7 8 | 7 | 16 |
| 1 | 8 | 4 |
| 2 | 9 | 8 |
| 1 | 10 | 4 |
| 3 5 6 7 8 9 12 | 11 | 28 |
| 1 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 12 | 24 |
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | 13 | 40 |
| 2 3 4 7 8 9 | 14 | 24 |
| 1 2 7 8 11 | 17 | 20 |
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 11 | 18 | 16 |
| 7 8 10 11 | 19 | 16 |
| 1 | 20 | 4 |
| 2 4 10 12 | 21 | 16 |
| 11 12 | 23 | 8 |
| 1 2 3 | 24 | 12 |
| 1 2 10 11 12 | 25 | 16 |
| 11 12 | 26 | 8 |
| 6 10 | 28 | 8 |
| 2 3 | 31 | 8 |
| 3 6 | 47 | 16 |

| Lots. | Blk. | Am'nt |
|---|---|---|
| 15 | 110 | 20½ |
| 1 6 | 113 | 4.10 |
| 7 | 117 | 10½ |
| 7 8 | 122 | 2.05 |
| 3 | 123 | 12.30 |
| 2 3 | 127 | 25 |
| 26 | 129 | 16½ |
| 4 | 130 | 3.07 |
| 1 | 137 | 4 |
| 1 2 18 | 138 | 20 |
| 2 25 | 144 | 98½ |
| 5 7 26 37 | 151 | 1.15 |
| 12 15 | 152 | 33 |
| 7 8 | 162 | 20½ |
| 11 16 | 164 | 8½ |
| 11 | 166 | 12½ |
| 9 | 169 | 12½ |
| 9 30 | 173 | 17½ |
| 2 | 173 | 12½ |
| 7 | 184 | 6½ |
| 16 | 188 | 6½ |
| 12 | 187 | 12½ |

## Belle Plaine City.

| Lots. | Blk. | Am'nt. |
|---|---|---|
| 2 3 | 1 | 12 |
| 7 | 

State Library


# Shakopee Argus.

J. L. MACDONALD & BRO., "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Publishers and Proprietors.

VOLUME 1. SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1862. NUMBER 22.



THE SHAKOPEE WEEKLY ARGUS
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
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R. KENNEDY Proprietor.

This large and commodious house is open at all hours of the day and night, for the reception of travelers. The rooms are large and airy, the location pleasant, and the charges moderate. The table is furnished with all the delicacies of the season.

National Resteaurant,

—AND—

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The choicest Wines Liquors and cegars always on hand.

Fresh Oysters Received Regularly.

*National Hotel Block, Holmes Street Shakopee.*

BEN. KOHLER'S

Lager Beer and Billiard

SALOON.

WINES LIQUORS AND CIGARS

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Belle Plaine House,

M. HANFT, Proprietor.

Main Street - - - Belle Plaine.

The traveling public will find this house well furnished and convenient. The proprietor has reduces his rates to suit the times. No pains will be spared to make all, who favor him with a call, comfortable.

A Good Stable Attached to the House.

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BELLE PLAINE HOTEL,

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This new, large and commodious three-story House, has been recently leased by the above named Proprietor, thoroughly renovated and is now opened to the Traveling Public.

Here may be had the BEST accomodations of any house in the Valley.

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In connection with the House is a large and excellent stable for the accommodation of teams and livery purposes. v1n41tf.

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Dress Goods and Trimmings,

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Boot and Shoe Maker.

Boots & Shoes kept Constantly on hand.

Custom work of all kinds executed on the shortest notice. The best of material used.

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## POET'S CORNER.

### The Old Familiar Strain

Sing me that old familiar strain
Which touched my heart in Boyhood's years,
Before its chords were jarred by pain,
Before its hopes were dimmed by tears.
Time has fled since first I heard
Its music from those lips of thine,
But well remembered is each word—
So, sing once more, oh Mary mine,
The old familiar strain.

Thine eyes have their soft radiance kept,
Which touched my heart to life's young spring,
And o'er thy beauty Time hath swept
Gently, with light and charmed wing.
Unaltered is thy graceful form,
Thy trusting spirit still the same,
Keeping its first affection warm,
As when, before I dreamt of fame,
You sang me that old strain,

Yes! sing as in those golden hours,
When life, and hope, and love were young,
When Fancy strewed our path with flowers—
Oh sing the strain that then you sung.
Your voice may have a sadder tone
Than made sweet music, on the time,
Ere grief or trials we had known,
When first you sang, in youthful prime,
The old familiar strain.

### Unfading Beauty.

BY THOMAS CAREW.

He that loves a rosy cheek,
Or a coral lip admires,
Or from star-like eyes doth seek
Fuel to maintain his fires:
As old Time makes these decay,
So his flames must waste away.

But a smooth and steadfast mind,
Gentle thoughts and calm desires,
Hearts with equal love combined,
Kindle never-dying fires:
Where these are not, I despise
Lovely cheeks, or lips, or eyes.

## SELECT MISCELANY.

From the Literary Companion.

### THE HUNTER'S BRIDE.

OR,

### DANIEL BOONE'S MISTAKE.

A TALE OF PIONEER LIFE.

BY MRS. C. F. GERRY.

CHAPTER I.

"One more deer—one more pair of antlers at my back, and I'll call this a good day's work!" exclaimed a young hunter as he glanced at the game lying at his feet, and thrust a fresh charge into his rifle. He stood in the heart of a grand, old forest, showdowy with tall oaks, sycamores and beeches, carpeted with wood-moss, and, and haunted by shy haunted by shy deer and singing birds. The sunset light lay like a benison on the top most boughs of the trees, and the hunter watched it for an instant, muttering.

"Night is coming on—I must have another deer qui k. Up, up, Tiger! Take care! Creep along like a cat, or you will frighten the game away!"

With these words he shouldered his rifle, seized the deer he had slain, and moved onward, his dog following with a wary footfall. Ever and anon the hunter paused, and gazed seachingly into the haunts of the deer, but no game was in sight. Meanwhile the sunbeams faded from the tree-tops, and no moon smiled into the sky, nor stars lit their silver lamps, but a still, misty night succeeded to the glorious autumn day.

"Aha!" cried the young man, as a lucky thought struck him—'twill be a capital time for fire-hunting! I ought by good right to have somebody with me, but for once I will try it alone. Tige here knows almost as much as a man!"

Speaking thus, the hunter began to seek for a torch among the brushwood, and when he had found a suitable one, struck fire, and lighted it. Then he brandished it, and muttering,

"What is it, Tige!" he asked, in a tone scarcely above a whisper—"Is there game in yon thicket?"

"A similar growl answered, and with a cautious tread, the dog's master stole toward a green jungle.

"Zounds!" he continued, "I see now Tige! Some lucky chance led us this way, for here's another deer! What bright eyes those are shining through the thicket!"

The hunter paused and looked steadfastly at the pair of eyes, which were gazing, as if fascinated, by the torch light.

"By the powers!" he ejaculated, "I hardly want to fire, they seem so human, but I won't be foolish—'tis only a brute after all!" and he bent bent his head to take aim.

At this juncture a wild shriek thrilled every nerve of his frame, and a young girl bounded from the thicket in a perfect agony of terror.

"In Heaven's name spare me!" she cried in a voice which sounded through the woods like wailing music.

"That I will, lady, I did not come hither to harm such as you. I wanted one more deer before I left the forest, and thought your eyes belonged to some shy doe. I can't be thankful enough that you are unhurt," and the hunter lowered his rifle, adding, "Aye! *Daniel Boone* could not have forgiven himself, if he had shot you."

"Daniel Boone," echoed the girl, her eyes dilating with wonder and delight, "are you Daniel Boone?"

"Yes."

"Then I shall not be afraid to ask your protection.

"I would lay down my life to serve you," said Boone gallantly; "how can I help you?"

"Why, I have only lived in the neighborhood a few months, and have lost my way in the forest. If you will guide me home, I would be greatly obliged to you; my father would come in search of me but he is lame, and not able to stir from the cabin."

"And where do you live?" asked Boone.

"On the west bank of Rose Creek, just on the verge of the woods."

"I know the place," rejoined the young man. "I've often noticed it, and thought that it looked like a bird's nest among the vines and flowers. Come, come—'twill be late before we reach your cabin!"

A blush swept over the girl's face, as she took his arm, and the young hunter thought he had never seen a more beautiful creature than she. Her complexion was dusky, but clear as amber, and the warm blood glowed through it like wine through a transparent goblet; her eyes were now soft and melting as those of the gazelle, or the deer for which he had mistaken them, and now sparkling with fun and frolic, and her hair which was drawn back from her forehead after the fashion of the times was glossy and luxurient. The scarlet bodice the gay chintz skirt, the red cloak with its hood falling in disorder from her head, formed a pretty setting for the picture, and henceforward it was enshrined in Daniel Boone's heart.

At first she seemed somewhat constrained at the position in which she found herself, but Boone's manner soon set her at her ease, and she grew as arch and piquainte as she had been shy and retiring.

At length they reached the girl's home—a low log cabin, embowered with trees and draped with morning glories, trumpet flower and clematis. As they paused on the rude door stone, the maiden exclaimed,

"I declare 'twas too bad for you to leave your fire-hunting and take charge of a lost girl!"

"I only wanted to find one more deer," rejoined Boone, with a significant smile, "and I found that, though not in the shape I expected."

Barbara laughed—a sweet laugh which echoed out on the night air like the chime of bells, and the hunter continued,

"I must not lose sight of the prize—pray, let a poor hunter sometimes rest his weary limbs within your cabin!"

The girl did not speak, but her eyes drooped, her blushes grew yet warmer, and her fingers made sad havoc among the blossoming vines which swayed about the cottage-door.

"Say, fair Barbara," murmured her companion, "would you bid me welcome!"

"I—I should be very ungrateful if I did not," said the maiden, regaining, in some degree, her self control. "Won't you come in now; my father will wish to thank the person, who has brought his only child back to him."

Boone assented with an eagerness, which bespoke his interest in the beautiful girl, whose acquaintance he made in such a singular manner.

As Barbara pulled the latch-string, she saw her father hobbling across the floor in great agitation, while a sturdy backwoodsman, clad in a deer-skin hunting suit, and with a musket and shot pouch at his side, was fastening the leathern thorns of his buckskins.

"Mark Dale,' he was saying—"one thing I promise you, I will search every nook and corner—I know her haunts, her footprints, for I have watched her when she never dreamt I was near—watched her with a lover's eye, and if she is alive in the woods I'll bring her home to you! If she's dead—"

A bitter groan interrupted him, and the old man shuddered.

"Dead,' he gasped "that's an ugly word."

"I know it,' retorted the backwoodsman, 'but if she is, I hope you will have a chance to give her a decent burial.'

At this moment the girl moved forward, and murmured,

"Father.'

"O Barb ra, Barbara,' cried the pioneer, and he folded her in his arms, and kissed her again and again with yearning kindness. For a time not a word was spoken, but at length Mark Dale said,

"Child no tongue can tell what I have suffered since night-fall. When hones wore on, you did not come, I feared that you were torn in pieces by wild beasts, or captured by some wandering tribe of Indians.'

"I did get lost,' rejoined Barbara, "and a terrible fate might have befallen me, if I had not met a hunter, who took charge of me.—There he stands, father—to Daniel Boone I owe my life!"

The pioneer's cheek flushed, his eye kindled as he said,

"Come forward, come forward!" I am proud to see Daniel Boone at my fireside!'

The hunter advanced, and Mark Dale grasped his brown hand exclaiming:

"I don't know how to thank you, sir—how to repay you for your great kindness!"

"I will tell you,' repl ed Boone—'all I ask is that you will consider me a friend—that you will allow me now and then a seat at your hearthstone. Barbara has given her consent,' and he glanced at the blushing girl.

"Then you shan't lack mine," said the father; "sit down and make yourself content.—Barbara, child, is there nothing in our humble larder that you can set before Boone?'

The young man sank upon the rude settle, and then he was introduced him to one, who had eyed him with jealous eyes ever since his entrance. This was Hugh Morse, the backwoodsman, who was about to start in search of Barbara when she entered the cabin. He, like Boone was a famous hunter, and prided himself on his prowess. He was Barbara's senior by twenty years, but he had fallen desperately in love with her, and was resolved to win her at any cost. As he marked the admiring gaze with with which Boone followed Barbara, and her smiles and blushes—as he heard the hunter relate how he had mistaken the lost girl's eyes for those of a deer, he said mentally,

"That man is my rival, but he shall not carry off the prize—no, no! I will keep on the lookout—I will thwart him—he shall learn what it is to stand between Hugh Morse and the girl he loves!"

In the meantime Daniel Boone watched the graceful figure flitting about the cabin, his interest in her deepening, with every passing moment, but when she drew the chairs to the table which she had spread with a snow-white cloth, and laden with cold game, delicious honey and bread, and invited all to partake of what she called the homely supper. Morse gloomily declined. With a look which would have startled even the brave Daniel Boone, had he noticed it, he strode from the house and bent his steps to his own.

CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

INCIDENT AT FORT DONELSON.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* relates the following:

"Col. Kinney, of the 56th Ohio, related to me one of these strange and melancholy incidents which the fortunes of war sometimes bring to pass. As he was riding along the breast works a day or two after the surrender and while many of the dead were still unburied he observed before him a private in his regiment named Rowman, strolling along. As he came up he noticed the latter suddenly start back as if transfixed at the sight of a body before him. Approaching him, the Colonel, asked him what surprised him, and added, that he supposed he would have become accustomed to seeing dead bodies by this time.—Turning to his inquirer with an expression on his face such as only a discovery like this could produce, and pointing to the body, he replied—Colonel, *That is my brother!*"

"His brother had been a resident of Tennessee, and had joined the Confederate army, but he had no knowledge of his whereabouts, or thought of his being one the victims of the bloody conflict until he thus accidentally came across his dead body. Procuring a blanket, and the assistance of some comrades, he folded him in it and buried him in the spot where he had fallen."


The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

SHAKOPEE, APRIL 26, 1862.


## BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING.

## FULL PARTICULARS.

BLOODIEST CONTEST OF THE WAR.

## INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE

From the Special Correspondent of the St Louis Republican.

GUNBOAT TYLER, TENNESSEE RIVER, April 10, 1862

The battle just past on the banks of the Tennessee, has been by far the bloodiest ever fought in America. Four thousand dead men cover the contested field, and steamers one week ago loaded with the finest body of troops in the world, now hold a population of mangled beings whose piteous groans are ever heard in day time and constantly startle the sleeper at night.

Near by rests the gallant army, panting from its late exertion and gathering vigor for that other great struggle now near. Eight weeks or more two immense forces, the flower of the West and the South, have lain close together, so near that their pickets constantly met. Beauregard, who built his name on the rout of a Union army at Manassas, Sydney Johnston, Bragg of Pensacola, Breckinridge, Polk, and the leading military talent of the rebellion, headed the Confederate masses, while opposed to them was the noble army of Donelson, under its tried leaders and the fresh troops from Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri, who were eager to win names as their brothers had done. General Grant, already well known to the people, was Commander-in-Chief.

Gen. Smith, the old veteran of forty years' regular service, Generals McClernand, Wallace, Sherman, Hurlbut, Prentiss and Smith, with host of other gallant officers, were there. For weeks preparations had gone steadily forward, and the blow was nearly ready to fall.—Buell was advancing rapidly, while Nelson's division was only a few hours away. Perhaps this knowledge served to make the Federal Generals less cautious, for it is difficult as yet to see how they could be so completely surprised. For days the enemy had given symptoms of attacking; scouting parties were constantly coming nearer, while spies told of secret preparations in the enemy's camp, and large reinforcements arriving. Under such circumstances, extreme vigilance by those Generals holding the advanced posts would seem necessary, and precautions taken that would at least tell when a body of eighty thousand men were approaching. Hundreds are now not sparing in giving blame: but whether justly, and on whose shoulders it should rest a short time will determine.

Sunday morning, early, a few stragglers in the woods away from their foremost position, saw rebel prowlers suspiciously thick among the trees and closer than they had ever before approached. Gen. Prentiss, commanding a division on the left wing, immediately sent out to recon itre, two companies of the Twenty-fifth Missouri cavalry. Hardly had these gone three hundred yards when they met a body of the enemy; an exchange of shots took place, and immediately, from every quarter, swarmed forth dense columns of men.

The woods were thronged with them—one shout, caught up by thousands farther back, and they rushed toward our camp. The cavalry fled quickly, but the alarm had reached the troops. The long roll beat to arms—every tent poured forth its inmates, and while yet forming in line there came one solitary report of a rifle, then a storm of musketry poured upon the ranks, and the enemy—a wide, dark mass of riflemen—pressed steadily forward.—With the river for a base, our camps formed a half circle, and on the left wing, General Prentiss's position, the foe fell fast. Scarcely formed in ranks, attacked by overwhelming numbers, the troops returned a volley that for a moment staggered the enemy's advance, and sent hundreds to the ground. Reinforcements poured from the woods. A solitary cannon in ambush sent a charge of canister among the little struggling body of Union troops, and with a crash like thunder heavy guns and musketry opened from every side. Our own artillery was wheeled rapidly to position. Fast as the gunners could load they fired, and the loud notes of command were barely audible above the heavy cannonading. For twenty minutes not a lull of a second occurred in the terrible fire. Men fell by dozens in the rebel ranks, but others sprang forward over their comrades' bodies, and often, as the two swaying columns attacked resisted, their weapons touched.

The faces of the dead at that point were many of them after the battle found scorched from their antagonists' fire. Though gallant the resista ce, slowly and surely at length the foe gained ground, and General Prentiss' division was beaten back only to rally again, and then, as the enemy, more numerous than before, pressed them, retreat in confusion.—The rebel army followed, gaining a position among our tents, and soon enclosing a portion of the exhausted soldiers who had borne up so well. They were taken prisoners, their leader among them. General Sherman's division which had been attacked soon after that of Gen. Prentiss', was now hotly engaged, while from every side except the extreme right, assailants appeared. It was no longer regular volleys of musketry, but an uncessing storm of canister, shells and bullets, mowed down thousands. Mangled wretches by scores cursed and plead, as the contesting multitudes rushed over them, trampling out the little life left, while horses run riderless and wildly snorting in pain, and stamping over the bodies of the wounded and slain. In those terrible moments, they had lost all fear of their master, man.—Officers of splendid genius led the rebels in their mad charges, and the huge attacking army of eighty thousand or more, was handled easily, and skillfully as engineers control some great machine. Now the whole mass would be hurled against one portion of the extended Union lines, then suddenly diverted and another point attacked. Our batteries, on which so much depended, were especially their marks, and rushing to the cannon's mouth, fierce conflicts would take place as the artillerists defended their guns. One battery was captured and retaken six times, and at last lost when half its men were killed. General Sherman's division fought nobly, but they, too, at first disputing inch by inch the ground, were beaten back, and the tide of battle rushed on towards McClernand and Hurlbut.

In them it met a formidable barrier, and the gallant soldiers of the late victories met the onset with firmness and courage. Regularly they fired each volley, instantly they obeyed every order, and their unbroken ranks checked the foe. By hundreds they fell, and there were none to fill the gaps, while the rebel column grew stronger and bolder as their reinforcements came shouting on. For every one slain another took his place, and the surging lines of the foe advanced, while ours retreated.—General Smith moved up to reinforce, but the odds were too great, and the little army rapidly lost ground.

General Grant rode from point to point, directing movements and cheering the men; but groups of individuals, cowards, the only mystery of whose life is that they ever became soldiers, were rushing around spreading absurd rumors, and by their causeless flight throwing whole regiments into panic. When told to stand firm they did directly the opposite, and came near being shelled, from necessity, into obedience. Every officer stood gallantly at his post, and the loud words of command were heard above the noise of conflict as they cheered their men onward.

At ten o'clock the enemy had driven us back a short distance, and the battle for a half hour became more one of artillery. General Hurlbut's division supported the centre.

Our lines had contracted and were less open to flanking movements, yet fearfully exposed to the steady fire of the enemy. Each division defended itself as in turn attacked, sometimes driving, and more frequently being driven.—The issue seemed doubtful, and there were thousands of despairing hearts in the Union army as they fought, with a full knowledge at last of the fearful odds against them. One moment victory seemed ours, the next it had fled, and ruin seemed settling on the flag that had so often lately been victorious. The enemy battled with a vigor that they never showed before, and in one or two ravines the ground was so slippery with blood, that it was impossible to stand.

They would rush yelling like maniacs against some little band, who standing firm beneath the shock would resist until finally, a mere handful left, they fell back, and exhausted, dispirited, joined the fugitives in the rear One moment the enemy would attack our army's right wing, then suddenly change position and appear upon our left. Occasionally they ran into a place where canister and grape would sweep them down by hundreds, yet the thinned ranks were instantly filled, and perhaps the destructive battery eventually taken.

It was evident they were staking their all on the issue, and Beauregard was endeavoring to overwhelm the Union army before it could be reinforced. Noon came and passed; not a drop of water or morsel of food passed the parched lips of the combatants. A heavy atmosphere drove the dense volumes of smoke downwards, until it was stifling. Not a pause occurred and the battle raged furiously as ever. At length, a couple of regiments in being led to a charge became panic stricken, and fled. A few others followed their example.—The foe saw their advantage and improved it.

Their artillery took favorable positions, the position of the force engaging our right wing was increased, all moved so as to turn the flanks of Gen. McClernand's division, and to save his command from capture he had to retreat. Instances of individual daring were numerous. A color bearer in the Seventeenth Kentucky regiment was struck down by a cannon ball, and a rebel officer seizing the flag was bearing it away when a private from the Seventeenth rushed back, stuck his bayonet into the body of the officer, and grasping the ensign, rejoined his companions, but when reaching the ranks fell dead, having received three balls A young cavalry officer, after twice riding for hundreds of yards exposed to the enemy's most destructive fire, and delivering his orders safely, while making a third attempt, was struck on the shoulder by a passing shell, which exploded on the instant, tearing his body to pieces.

Colonel Sweeny, Acting Brigadier General, remained on the field all day, although he had received three wounds, two of which were in his only remaining arm, he having lost one in Mexico.

Colonel McHenry, of the Seventeenth Kentucky, was wounded while gallantly leading his men to a charge.

About the middle of the afternoon General Nelson's division appeared on the opposite bank, and knowing how diminished their chances of success would be should he succeed in reinforcing General Grant's army, the rebels pressed their attack with renewed fury. But the knowledge of aid near at hand gave fresh vigor to the exhausted army and confidence to those that had been panic stricken. Soldiers fell rapidly into rank, the confused mass became again an effective army, and with a cheer the troops met the fresh troops of the enemy, and repulsed them. The gunboats Tyler and Lexington also opened an effective fire, and prevented the foe again attacking.—That the two vessels were there was fortunate indeed. Our troops were completely exhausted, their former position occupied by the enemy, and they themselves obliged to take another close to the river. Had the enemy been able to renew their attack they had a strong probability of being successful. Thus the contest of Sunday ceased, and night veiled both combatants from view. The enemy yet possessed a great advantage. They had driven the Federal army entirely away from its camp, and held the tents, large quantities of commissary stores, and twenty pieces of artillery.—The Second Ohio Battery had lost ten guns, Schwartz's six, Dresser's two, Waterhouse's two. They were in high glee over their success, some of the demonstrative shouting and singing songs. Entering their tents they dressed themselves in Federal clothing, leaving their own to be packed up with the spoils.—That they intended to carry off everything is evident, not an article being destroyed. The Federal soldiers lay in any but comfortable circumstances for a night's rest, the mud being knee deep, and a powerful enemy only a few yards away. All looked forward with intense interest to the morrow.

During the night General Wallace's and General Nelson's forces arrived, and immediately took position—the former on the right, and the latter on the left of our position.—These reinforcements were thirty thousand strong. Hardly had daylight broken Monday when the battle was renewed, first commenced by collision between the pickets. A rest, even poor as it was, and a knowledge of meeting the enemy on more equal terms, gave new vigor to the army, and instead of being attacked, our Generals became the assailants.

Simultaneously on both left and right, Generals Wallace and Nelson threw their forces upon the enemy, opening a sharp fire of musketry, and instantly almost the battle became general. Every battery was brought into position. The exhausted troops of the day, before supported the fresher ones, and beat back the enemy. They wavered their ranks and fell into confusion. It was fast becoming a rout when rebel reinforcements arrived, and again turning, our troops were for a moment obliged to give way. Hardly, however, had they began to see the advantage when they found themselves flanked by Gen. Buell's army, and before they were able to extricate themselves a destructive fire of grape thinned their ranks, and several of their guns were captured.

By a skillful move, Beauregard concentrated his forces, turned the weakest part of Buell's line, and avoiding Nelson, directed a skillful attack upon the former's command. For a short time the struggle was severe and with varying results, but again the batteries were successfully brought to bear, and as the canister swept among them the rebels staggered, retreated, made a stand, and then, by another masterly movement, extricated themselves and became the assailants.

This was but momentary. The Union troops were now confident of victory. In excellent order they obeyed their commanders. Once more a portion of them flanked the rebels and the latter retreated. In this manner, slowly giving back the ground they had gained, the battle continued until four o'clock, when the retreat became rapid and soon assumed somewhat the character of a rout. The Union forces were too tired to pursue effectually, but bodies of cavalry followed, and did considerable execution. At a distance of eight miles from Pittsburg, the Confederates, after crossing a stream, destroyed the bridge, and thus, for a time, stopped pursuit. They succeeded in carrying off two thousand prisoners, and latest reports say they intend to make a stand at once; but where it is impossible to tell.

The telegraph has advised you of all the names now known of the killed and wounded, but additional ones will be learned daily. Although there are numbers here who were present at the battle, so great was the confusion that the extent of the victory, and probabilities of another battle there soon, are not yet known. The number of killed is immense, and from the best means of judging is fifteen hundred on the Federal side, and twice the number of rebels. The total of our killed, wounded and missing is ten thousand. On the field of battle, six miles in extent, it is estimated there were on Tuesday over three thousand dead and eight thousand wounded. The scene was terrible, mutilated, disfigured beings crawling around, begging for attention, and covered with blood and dirt. The wounded had to lie exposed on the field during one of the severest storms of the season.

Active measures are being taken to remove the killed and wounded. The rebel force is thought to have been eighty thousand. In attacking, Beauregard commanded the centre, Johnston the right, and Polk the left, the rebels outnumbering our troops two to one.

W.

### Loyalty.

We find the following well written and pointed article, in our excellent cotemporary, the St. Cloud *Union*. It is a complete answer to the miserable and senseless "gabble" of those fanatics, who are continually crying "secessionist" and "traitor," against those who happen to believe that the white man is better than the negro:

Much has been said in the North about loyalty. Many are charged with being secessionists, and consequently disloyal, because they do not agree with their accusers as to the real object for which the Government is carrying on this war. Those who believe that the war should not be prosecuted in the spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the established institutions of the seceded States, are denounced by all the abolition journals as sympathizing with the rebels, and giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Gentlemen in our midst who are as true to the country and the constitution as men ever can be, because in our last State canvass, they entertained and expressed the opinion that the war should not be waged as a war of subjugation, but to maintain the constitution and the laws, have been stigmatized as politicians with secession proclivities. Now we have a standard, and fortunately, not only a true, but an authoritative one, by which every man may be judged.

Congress, by nearly a unanimous vote, passed the following resolution, which expresses the voice of the nation, and is therefore the national standard of Loyalty:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; *that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to uphold and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.*"

How do these sentiments tally with the views of those here and elsewhere, who are in favor of making the war one of oppression, of cruelty, of subjugation, to be carried on for the purpose of obliterating slavery, thus interfering with and overthrowing the established institutions of the South? How do they agree with the proposition of Senator Sumner to reduce the seceded States to territories, subject to all the disabilities of conquered provinces?

How do they sound alongside the noisy clamor for the destruction of what they say is the cause of the war, the institution of slavery?

It is sometimes well to look back. The rapid accession of great events is but too apt to cause us to forget our first promises and pledges.

Congress, in the beginning defined what this war should be, and for what purpose it should be carried on; and if any one feels inclined to accuse his neighbor of secession sympathy because he maintains, either with his pen or his tongue, that this war should not be made to secure the purposes of abolitionism—that its purpose is not to interfere with the established rights of the South in relation to slavery—we ask such an one carefully to read and inwardly digest this resolution of our Congress.

PICTURE OF EMANCIPATED AFRICA.—The Fortress Monroe Correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Republican), draws the following picture of the present condition of things among the masterless negroes at that point. It is graphic and prophetic. It is a good sketch, on a small scale, of the unrestrained shiftlessness into which a now thrifty class of laborers would be thrown by emancipation. To support these contrabands in such idleness as is here described, taxes on our tea and coffee and other necessaries and luxuries, are required.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 2.

Speaking of "contrabands"—but of the large number assembled at this point and Hampton creek, if you want a little work done, it is almost an impossibility to get any of these folks to do it. The creeks around and about here are filled with oysters—known to the lovers of bivalves as "Norfolk Oysters," and the Roads and Rivers swarm with fish—yet you cannot get either without great difficulty. When these colored people had masters, oysters were in abundance. It is only when want compels them that they will go out and catch a few. Our soldiers wade in and catch them with their hands. In the language of "Aunt Phebey," in "Uncle Tom," they are really a "shiftless set."

In the morning the males leave their quarters for out-door work. It is tantalizing to see them move in single file, at a snail's pace as though they had no power of locomotion and were making efforts to get along the best way they could. Ask the females if they have any occupation, they say "yes, plenty of mending, washing and cooking." Upon further inquiry, you find that all this "mending, washing and cooking," is done for themselves.

They are far better off than our soldiers. While these poor fellows are pitouncing out in the open air, the "contrabands" have good shelter, good food, and plenty of warmth. The soldiers complain sadly of this.

THE NEW YORK WORLD, in an able article, defending Gen. McClellan from the *Tribune* uses the following significant words.

Two or three simple facts regarding the plan of the campaign which chance to be in our possession (and we pretend to no special information) would, if the interests of the nation permitted us to reveal them, abundantly explain all that has taxed the public patience and confidence in the movements of our Potomac army during the last few days. They would have no doubt in any mind as to why an advance was delayed as it was, and why it found only deserted camps and ravaged fields. The time must soon come when these facts will find light. History conceals nothing which is necessary to vindicate the faithful, honest man. For a little time, but only for a little, those who would do justice to a much abused man must wait. To vindicate him fully now would be revealing prematurely what of his plans must yet be concealed, deprive him of his best reward—that which even his detractors predict and decry in advance—the vindication of complete success. Meanwhile, we repeat, there is due from Congress, from press, from people, confidence and patience. It cannot be many weeks before the unfolding of events which are now hidden must reveal how cruelly they were denied, or how richly they were deserved."

MORE ROTTENNESS IN THE CABINET.—The Dubuque *Herald* says, some days ago, the telegraph intimated that there were some disclosures made which exposed a high officer of the Government in an unenviable light. These rumors have become more tangible by fixing upon the Secretary of the Interior and some of his principal subordinates of his department as the delinquents.

Referring to the matter, the New York *Sun* says:

The *World* intimates that there is something wrong in the Department of the Interior, presided over by the above official, and this intimation is partially confirmed by the *Commercial*. It is probably true. To those conversant with the antecedents of the Secretary, merchants in the iron trade particularly, and other branches of business generally, the appointment of Secretary Smith was a mystery, and they expected anything he took in hand would speedily become one. A prominent Senator returned from Washington in October last, boldly avowing that there was but one truly honest man in the Administration, and that was President Lincoln.

The accusation is denied on behalf of the Secretary, as the charges against Cameron and Welles were, which were afterwards more than substantiated. What a spectacle the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln presents to the world, and what an influence it must have on the minds of enlightened men everywhere against our form of Government which has been perverted and subverted to such base uses.

Will the American people endorse the shame, the disgrace, the humiliation before all Nations of having their Government administered by a set of thieves and robbers.

"THE INCREASING TREAD OF THE DEMOCRACY."—The Palmyra (N. Y.) *Courier*, a Republican paper, in contemplating the defeat of its party at home in the recent election, makes the following confession:

Disguise the fact as we may, it is becoming clear to every unprejudiced eye that the Democratic party is rapidly gaining the vantage ground in this town. It is true that the large Irish vote helps to swell their ranks; but in all candor we urge that broader and wiser counsels must prevail, or the Republican party not only in this town, but all over the district, will have to stand aside for the slow but surely increasing tread of our opponents. This is a sad and humiliating confession, but it is nevertheless true.

HOW TO RESTORE THE UNION.—We call the attention of our Republican friends to the following from the Louisville *Journal*, a much quoted Union paper. It is strong, sensible and to the point:

The first step to a restoration of the Union is the disposition of the Republican party, a disorganization of the whole concern. We denounce the attempt of that party in the South to destroy the Government. We grant the necessity of suppressing it. Abolitionism has produced it and must be suppressed. The patriot who loves his country must consent to sacrifice it.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF SCOTT COUNTY.

J. L. MACDONALD, Editor.

SHAKOPEE, APRIL 26, 1862.

## Eastern Travel.

The people of the West are emphatically, a moving community; and one of the duties of the press is to keep them posted on the best routes of Eastern communication, and make them acquainted with the men who control them. The men who furnish facilities and conveniences for locomotion are public benefactors, and deserve the patronage and support of the people; and especially in a new country like this, where the enterprize at first, can scarcely be expected to prove remunerative. We propose from time to time, to publish such facts on this subject as may be of public interest, and to keep our readers posted as to the routes and men that best deserve their support, believing that we cannot better subserve their interests than by furnishing reliable information on a matter of so much consequence.

During the winter season our means of exit is only by stage, and however tedious this method of traveling may seem, since the introduction of rail roads, the people of Minnesota are greatly indebted to J. C. Burbank, for relieving it of many of its hardships and inconveniences. Any one acquainted with the method of doing business by Frink & Co. of Illinois, on the stage lines from Dubuque to St. Paul in the early days of the Territory, will admit the vast improvement that has been made in this method of traveling during the last two or three years by Burbank.

The journey can now be made from St. Paul to La Crosse in the depth of Winter, not only without suffering, but with positive comfort, and in a brief space of time. Splendid covered sleighs, lined and and cushioned, amply supplied with warm robes, fast horses, careful drivers, accommodating messengers, and convenient stopping places, render this method of traveling, if not absolutely inviting, at least devoid of all danger, and as nearly perfect, as can be expected.

But it is not only in improving the traveling facilities, that Mr. Burbank is deserving of credit, but in establishing and building up one of the most sound and reliable Express lines in the country. The establishment of such a business requires time, skill, patience, industry, integrity, and the most untiring energy and perseverence. These qualities Mr. Burbank has exhibited in an eminent degree. Few consider the time, labor and expense necessary to establish a successful business of this kind. We well remember years ago, when the business was first started, seeing the proprietor passing up and down the river on the boats, collecting the few packages in his arms, a whole season's business probably not equalling that of a single week at the present time. With the growth of the country his business has continued to increase, and and now extends not only all over the State, but extensively to the British Possessions, and probably will soon reach Russian America.

We are sure no one can be envious of such success, for it has been fairly earned, and probably no man has done more to develope the resources of the country than Mr. Burbank. We hear that a rival company from outside the State, intends entering into the business and securing the trade, but we think our own citizens will continue to patronize the man who is one of them, and has done so much for the country. He has spent years in building up the business, has spent, and is freely spending his money in the State, and it is no more than reasonable and just, that he should reap the fruit of his labors, especially since his business is conducted on honorable principles, and reasonable terms.

## River Travel.

A man of the same character, is Capt. W. F. Davidson, who we are glad to see, is becoming largely interested in steam boat enterprizes in Minnesota. He is offering facilities for trade, opening up new routes, and increasing the accommodations on the old ones beyond any thing ever offered by any company that has hitherto done business in Minnesota. Capt. Davidson comes here to spend money, as well as earn it, building boats, hiring hands, and procuring supplies within the State. That is the kind of men we want—men who help build up the country, and identify themselves with its interests.

The following from the La Crosse *Democrat*, will give our readers some idea of the extensive arrangements made by Capt. Davidson for doing a passenger and freight business on the Minnesota waters the present season.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—LA CROSSE & ST. PAUL PACKET CO.—On the opening of navigation, the above company will open the summer campaign with renewed vigor and far greater facilities for business than ever before. The line is perhaps better known as the Davidson Line, out of compliment to the indefatigable Captain W. F. Davidson, who has at last succeeded in establishing a business on the upper Mississippi, in the face of obstacles innumerable, and difficulties not one in a thousand of Western men even, would have overcome. The new Line has nine good boats, and is a separate and distinct corporation from the Minnesota Packet Company or any other competing Line. All the boats on the Chippewa, Minnesota, St. Croix, and upper Mississippi river, and the different lines of Mississippi boats north of La Crosse will, the coming stages north of La Crosse will, the coming season, run to connect with the Davidson boats, and the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, and the facilities which they offer to passengers or shippers are greater than ever before offered on the river. The Packet Company will run a passenger and a freight line. The former will number two first-class boats—the neest and fastest on the river. They will be the *McClellan* and the *Northern Belle*. The first will be the Lightning Line, making the run from here to St. Paul in *eighteen hours*, and returning, will leave there in the morning and arrive here in twelve hours time, to connect with the evening train by which passengers will make close connection and reach Milwaukee in time for cars or boats on the Lake in *twenty hours from St. Paul*, and reach Chicago next morning, by Minnesota Junction or Milwaukee, in just *twenty-four hours from leaving St. Paul*, and in time for close connection East! This will be twelve hours the quickest time between these three cities ever made! Nothing but passengers, the mails, express matter and express goods will be carried on these boats, which will be furnished in the best of style. Passengers will thus have daylight to view the grand beauties of the river, and good sleeping cars from here to Chicago—a great item. Arrangements have also been perfected so that *all the boats* of the upper rivers, and all the stage lines will run in close connection. This will be another large item for travelers on business or pleasure.

The other line will number three regular boats; the *Keokuk, G. H. Wilson, and Wenona*, one of which will leave here daily on the arrival of the morning train from the east, connecting at *all points* north, and will also make close connections. The *Favorite* will run as a Tri-weekly Packet between St. Paul and Mankato, on the Minnesota river.

A daily Line will also run between St Anthony and St. Cloud, on the upper Mississippi for passengers and freight business. Two boats, the *Enterprise* and the *Cutter*, built at Anoka for this company, will make the latter Line—all of which are to connect with the boats above named, plying between here and St. Paul, and connecting with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

This company have also just completed at St. Paul, a mammoth Wharf Boat, which will hold seven hundred tons of freight, and to or from which goods of all kinds can be carted to any part of the city, without further handling or danger of breakage. This will save all goods going over their line from being dumped and rolled around in the mud, to their damage or destruction.

We congratulate the business public on the extraordinary facilities given them by the new arrangements. Shippers of freight to St. Paul by this line, or over the La C. & Mil. Railroad in connection, will by shipping to the care of J. C. Burbank & Co., have their goods delivered *free* in that city or forwarded to all points north *free of warehouse or stage charges*. Goods coming this way by the same line will have the same advantages.

The acting managers of this new Line are W. F. Davidson, President; H. T. Rumsey, Treasurer; C. M. Whitney, Secretary; and Wm. Rhodes, General Agent, who is well known as one of the most active and correct business men on the river; and to them especially are our citizens and the city greatly indebted for having so extensive a line of first class steamboats, running to and from this place. When business men are tramps, we will play them against a full pack, and win every time.

Besides the old, six large new barges have been built this winter for the grain trade. With such men to manage the river interests, and the superior facilities for hauling grain, and shipping on the cars, the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad will be kept right sharp at work from now until the last day.

## Good for Chicago.

Chicago has always, heretofore, given a large Republican majority, but at the late city election the Democratic ticket was elected with the grand majority of FIFTEEN HUNDRED. Three cheers and a tiger for Chicago.

Who says Democracy is dead?

MORE OF THE SAME SORT COMING.—The Washington (Fayette county, Ohio.) *Register*, in noticing the arrest and conviction of some negroes for breaking into a smoke house at that place and robbing it of several hams of bacon, makes the following remarks on that class of the population:

"There are too many of these lazy, lounging negroes about town who gain their living by thieving of nights. There are a few honorable exceptions, but the majority of them will not work when they can get it, and nothing short of about two prices will get them to perform any kind of labor. They loaf about upon the street corners by day and are a prey upon smoke houses, hen-roosts and wood-piles at night. These do-nothing, worthless creatures are too numerous hereabouts, and persons should keep a close watch about their property both day and night."

The Abolitionists would flood the North with just that kind of population.

## The Minnesota Battery in the Battle of Pittsburg.

From the Winona Republican, Monday.

From a long and interesting letter written to Mr. Mallory of this city, by his son-in-law, Lieutenant Cooke, we are permitted to extract the following particulars of the part taken in the battle of Pittsburg by the First Minnesota Battery. It will be read with interest, more especially as the correspondents of the Eastern papers have scarcely alluded even to the Minnesotians who were there engaged. The letter was written at Pittsburg, under date of the 12th:

* * * Our Battery was the only Minnesota troops that participated in this battle. I am proud to have the honor of saying I participated in it. Things looked dark at times, but having passed it in safety, I look upon it rather as an exploit than a peril. And yet I did not pass it safely. Just about noon or a little after, I was struck on the thigh by a six pound (spent) ball. It hit the ground about 20 or 30 feet from me, then rising came near taking me off the saddle. It struck me right on the joint, making me sick at my stomach, and causing me to vomit. I sat down by a tree, and almost fainted, when I was called by Lieut. Peebles to get some ammunition. I could not use my limb at all. I almost entertained fear of the bones being fractured. Two of the boys assisted me to rise and by their aid I hobbled to the caisson, and sitting down upon the trail issued the ammunition. All that the ball had effected was to numb my limb, completely, which soon disappeared. I also had my cap band shot away, and my blanket, which I had rolled up behind me on my saddle, received a Minie ball which went nearly through it. Soon after Johnson was wounded by a musket ball pretty severely. A moment or two afterward Tilson was killed—shot through the head. The Sergeant Clayton was wounded in the thigh and leg. Then Sandale was killed. Then Sergeant Connor was wounded in the side; and immediately after Lieut. Pebles was wounded, in the head and ankle. Then we were obliged to fall back to another position, which event took place about four o'clock in the afternoon. One of our pieces was rendered unserviceable by the trail being broken, but we kept it with us and brought it into the rear. Before 6 o'clock we heard that the Minnesota Battery had lost all of their guns, but that was a sad mistake. We have got our pieces—all. Just about six o'clock the rebels made another grand *splurge* and rallied on our left, and came down a ravine right under the very muzzles of our and 8th Ohio Battery's guns. We crossed with our batteries on the right, and the way we piled the cavalry and infantry was awful. For half an hour there was the most terrific cannonading kept up that ever was known. The gunboats co-operated with us and secesh gave way. Night closed the conflict, but only to be renewed in the morning.

The Third Regiment is brigaded with the 9th Michigan and 8th and 23d Kentucky, under command of Col. W. W. Duffield, of the Michigan 9th. The Brigade is the 23d, and is in Gen. Dumont's division of the army under Gen. Buell. At latest dates the Minnesota Third was at Nashville, guarding Gen. Dumont's headquarters.

Assistant Surgeon F. H. Milligan, of the Third Minnesota Regiment, has resigned, and has returned to his home in Wabashaw.

## Army Correspondence.

The following letter was received by our fellow-citizen, John Edert, from one who formerly resided here, and was a member of Capt. Acker's company, and participated in the battle of Pittsburg. It will be read with interest by "Billy's" many friends and acquaintances. A sentence omitted near the end of the letter, contains news, the publication of which is prohibited by the War Department.

BATTLE GROUND NEAR PITTSBURG LANDING, April 10, 1862.

DEAR FRIEND: I received your welcome letter in February, at Green River, which pleased me very much. I would have written sooner, but being on a march day after day I was prevented. We have driven the enemy from Bowling Green to Nashville; and from there to Mississippi.

As Gen. Grant was on the *advance*, he was here before any sign of a rebel was to be seen. He was attacked by them on Sunday last, the 6th of this month. They entered his camp under the "stars and stripes," which of course gave no suspicion. This gave great surprise when they commenced firing on them. The Union troops were drove in every direction, and would have lost the day had we not come in time to reinforce General Grant and his division.

The fight commenced on Sunday and lasted until Monday night. We took the centre of the whole line and fought very hard from morning until night. Then the enemy retreated, with our cavalry after them; burning their baggage train behind them. I could not give a true statement of the dead and wounded, but they were numerous. Ten rebels to one Union man lay dead on the ground. The field is sown for about five miles with dead bodies, of both horses and men. Mules, wagons and artillery pieces, lay scattered through the forest of Tennessee. Never in my life, did I witness a more horrible scene than this. Men of both parties lay wounded on the ground, groaning and crying in a terrible manner.

Our regiment lost a few men. Capt. Acker fell at our left, on the commencement of the battle. Charles Kennedy left the regiment at the commencement, and I did not see him until the fight was over. He is still alive and unhurt. A Lieutenant of Company G. was killed. Some forty men were wounded. The rebels set the Mississippi Tigers at us. There were about five regiments of them. The reason why they set them at us was; because, they said, that their Gen. said, "that Rousseau and his regulars had come, and they were *hell* in the *fight*." But they stood no fight.

The battle ground was a very bad one, for it was all in the woods and underbrush. We could hardly see them, only once in a while, when they came near us. The last I seen of them was when they were on the run, as fast as they could, to their entrenchments. But they found their match there too. General Mitchell took possession of the entrenchments and they put for it. But they were awfully fooled when Mitchell fired upon them. They thought it was their own men and "hollored" very much, and intended to come back to whip us. But were almost thunderstruck when they saw the stars and stripes before them and after them.

This is about all I can say, except that they had *before they got reinforcements* about 90,000, and on Monday received 20,000 more.—They stood no charge, but the slaughter was great on both sides. They tried several times to break our line; but the fire was too hot for them. I could not say how many men we had, but we did not have as many as they did. I remain still unhurt and in good health. The climate agrees with me very well. The adjoining States are Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, but what course we will take I do not know. We are still encamped on the battle-field. We know not what moment we will be called upon, for we are still after them.

My best respects to all my friends, and I remain yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM OWENS.

# Latest News

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

## FROM NEW MEXICO.

### Col. Canby Marching on the Texans.

### *Another Great Battle Expected.*

[Correspondence of the Missouri *Republican.*]

FORT UNION, NEW MEXICO, April 15.—Colonel Slough, after the battle at Apache Canon, fell back and took position at Bernald Springs, forty-five miles south of Fort Union.

This was deemed the strategical point, being within supporting distance of Fort Union; a position to harrass the enemy and to form a junction with Canby when he should leave Fort Craig, 300 miles away.

We had been there one day when Col. Canby sent from Fort Craig his Assistant Adjutant General, with premptory orders to Colonel Slough to fall back with his column to Fort Union, which was immediately obeyed.

It would seem that we crippled the enemy in the Apache canon more than was believed at first.

We have reliable information that we killed over 100 men, including 6 officers, and wounded over 200.

We have now prisoners at Fort Union 21 officers and 82 privates.

The enemy fell back to Santa Fe, and are again, it is believed, concentrating in their old position at Albuquerque.

Yesterday an express arrived from Colonel Canby stating that he would leave Fort Craig on the 31st of March.

If the enemy is in the vicinity of Albuquerque, with ordinary traveling Col Canby is in their immediate vicinity, and as our column is 180 miles from Alburquerque, and will only leave this morning, he will be unsupported by this column, and with 900 regulars will have to encounter their forces, unless he can slip by and join the column which leaves here this morning.

It is understood that Kit Carson, with a regiment of New Mexican volunteers, 700 strong, will remain and garrison Fort Craig.

It is rumored that Colonels Steele and Baylor of the rebel army, are advancing into New Mexico with 800 additional men.

Important events will probably occur before the next Express leaves for the States.

A well authenticated report has just reached here that the Texan forces, 2,000 strong, are entrenching themselves at Santa Fe, and that Colonel Canby, having strengthened his command up to 1,200, is fifty miles south of Santa Fe. This may enable our two columns to act together and make us 2,400 strong. If this is the case we will have one of the bloodiest battles on record.

## FROM BANKS' DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The following has been received at the War Department:

NEW MARKET, Va., April 22.

HON. E. M. STANTON: Our advance is near Harrisburgh. We have troops across the mountains protecting the bridges on the Shenandoah, at Almy, and on the Luray road.

In several recent sharp skirmishes with the enemy we lost three men.

Jackson has abandoned the Valley of Virginia permanently, and is en route for Gordonsville, by the way of the mountains.

Every day brings its prisoners, and numerous deserters from the rebels.

(Signed) N. P. BANKS,
Major General Commanding.

## ANOTHER REBEL DEFEAT.

### *ELIZABETH CITY CAPTURED.*

### FORT MACON BOMBARDED.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Captain Cutting, of General Burnside's Staff, arrived here today with dispatches to the government.

He states that General Reno commanded the national forces at the late reconnoissance to Elizabeth City.

Captain Cutting gives the following particulars of the affair:

On the 17th inst., General Reno left Newbern and proceeded to Roanoke Island, from which place he took about two thousand men and proceeded to Elizabeth City, where a strong rebel force was reported to be entrenching.

On Saturday an advance was made upon the rebels. The enemy opened fire with artillery as soon as our troops made their appearance, and from all appearances they thought they had us in a trap if our own making.

Our troops immediately formed and charged on the enemy, who ran at the first fire.

We then immediately took possession of the town, and after remaining a few hours retired to the main army.

Our force was about two thousand under General Reno and three boat howitzers under Col. Howard.

The force of the rebels consisted of a Georgia regiment of 1,100 men, and a portion of the Wise Legion and two batteries of artillery.

The enemy was totally routed, with a loss of about sixty men. Our loss is about twelve killed and forty-eight wounded.

Col. Hawkins of the New York Zouaves received a slight flesh wound in the arm, and his Adjutant was reported killed.

Information received from Union sources, is that the guns of the National forces under General Burnside, were probably opened on Fort Macon yesterday or to-day. General Park commands our forces.

### GENERAL LEE IN COMMAND AT YORKTOWN.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Reliable information places General Lee in command of the rebels at Yorktown. Johnston did not remain. All the rebel stores, ammunition, baggage, &c., has been moved three miles to the rear of Yorktown.

Contrabands say the rebels had nearly 200 killed and wounded in the recent affair at Lee's Mills.

### TWELVE MEN SHOT FOR HOISTING THE STARS AND STRIPES.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The Newbern *Progress* of the 19th says, ten days before Burnside captured Newbern some seven hundred men assembled in Indell county, west of Raleigh, and hoisted the stars and stripes.

### BOMABRDMENT OF FORT JACKSON.

FORT MONROE, April 24.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—The Norfolk *Day Book* of this morning has a telegraph from New Orleans, dated the 23d, from which the following information is obtained: There has been a heavy and continued bombardment at Fort Jackson all night. It was still in possession of the rebels, and those in the fort represent themselves still cheerful, with an abiding faith in ultimate success. They state they are making repairs as best they can. Their barbette guns were still in working order, but most of them had been disabled at times. They assert we have fired twenty-five thousand 13 inch shells, of which one thousand fell in the fort. They think that our ammunition must soon become exhausted, but assert that they can stand it as long as we can.

[Signed,] JOHN TUCKER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The friends of Mr. Bingham's confiscation bill feel sanguine that the House will pass it, under the previous question, to-morrow. It is believed the vote will be rather a close one.

### THE TAX BILL

The Finance Committee of the Senate has done with the machinery section of the Tax Bill, having made such amendments as in its judment were calculated to perfect the system adopted by the House.

An effort was made to raise the tax on whisky and distilled spirits to twenty-five cents a gallon, but the Committee retained it at fifteen cents.

The Committee decides to impose some change on stock on hand on the 20th of June, when the act is to go into operation, but left it to a sub-committee to decide how much it should be.

The tax on beer and other fermented liquors, will be two dollars a barrel, instead of one dollar. No other noteworthy changes have yet been made.

## NEWS FROM MEXICO.

### THE FRENCH ADVANCING ON THE CITY.

### *Reports From New Orleans.*

FORTS JACKSON AND PHILIP EVACUATED.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Spanish steam frigate, Isabella, has arrived, from Havana 17th.

The *Diario* states that persons direct from New Orleans report the rebel defences much exaggerated, that Fort Jackson and St. Philip have been abandoned and the cannon taken away, and there is nothing to prevent the Federal fleet sailing direct to New Orleans.

The Diaro does not vouch for the truth of these reports.

Later news from Vera Cruz had reached Havana. After an unsatisfactory conference between the allied commanders, the French General decided to march his division against the city of Mexico, taking upon himself the responsibility. The English and Spanish plenipotentiaries thereupon decided to withdraw their troops. It was stated that the Juarez Government is ready to give every satisfaction to the allies in the matter of claims, but will not listen to the idea of a monarchy, and in case the allies advanced to the Capital, would retire from it.

"A bill has passed both branches of the Minnesota Legislature to prevent residents of the seceded States availing themselves of the Minnesota courts in the collection of debts."

*—Exchange.*

That is the way to pay old debts. When we were in Minnesota, Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, paid a visit to St. Paul, and finding the new State University hard up for funds, advanced it $20,000, and took University bonds. The above act of the Minnesota Legislature is the easiest way to liquidate this debt, and we hope it will greatly subserve the cause of correct education.

There will, in due season, be a general washing out of debts in this way—a bankrupt law by Congress, and other means resorted to by State Legislatures. Minnesota, by this act, has made, perhaps, a millions of dollars, clear money. Now let Congress pass a bankrupt law, and the States follow it up by similar acts of their own, and the people will soon begin to see daylight peering through the gloom of debts, which otherwise might grind them forever.—*Crisis.*

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

SANDY HOOK, April 22.—The new iron steamer Ovicto, built for war purposes, left Liverpool for Palermo. It is believed she goes to Bermuda for armament, and takes the Atlantic as a Southern privateer. The schooner Sophia ran the Charleston blockade and arrived at Liverpool with nine hundred bales of cotton.

LONDON, April 8.—In Parliament D'Israeli made an attack on Gladstone's financial policy and budget. The latter spoke strongly in defence. A general debate ensued in the course of which Bentwick attributed the distress of the country to its incompetent and inhuman policy in refusing to recoguize the confederate States.

The question of shielded ships and floating batteries continue to occupy the attention of the government. The shipwrights have all been transferred from the wooden to iron vessels in course of construction.

A proposition was before the Common Council of London to confer the freedom of the city, in a gold box, on Mr. Peabody for his munificence.

The crops of England and France are reported as most favorable.

French manufacturing accounts also show more animation.

Rumors assert that General Guyon will not be recalled from Rome.

The Italian ministry had ordered an increase in iron plated ships.

The question of brigandage and the removal of the ex-King of Naples from Rome, was debated in the Italian Chamber. Batazzi said the Italian Government persisted in pointing—First, out the presence of France.—Second, that Rome is the source of disorders, and he believed Napoleon also shares the conviction and perceives the necessity for providing against its continuance, but difficulties cannot all be vanquished at a single blow.

The Spanish government had again reiterated its firm determination to abstain from any demonstration prejudicial to the independence of Mexico.

The Danish Rigzeaad voted an extraordinary credit of 1,000,000 regesdaler for iron plated steamers.

QUEENSTOWN, April 10.—Government has contracted for an iron cupalo ship under Captain Coles' invention, to be ready for June 1st, 1863.

Experiments with a gun of large size showed that the best and hitherto considered invulnerable forms of iron sides were so to speak, almost as easily penetrable by a shot as if the targets had been of timber.

Sir William Armstrong says that a gun of twelve tons weight, fired with a charge of fifty pounds of powder, will break through the side of the Warrior, or the strongest ships afloat.

A target like the Warrior's side was shattered into crumbs at the trial.

The *Times* says no weapon of offence seems left us now so effective as large armor clad and very swift steam rams.

## Irish News.

It is in contemplation by the commissioners and other inhabitants of Kingstown, to build a Town Hall which would be suitable for lectures, concerts, reading room, etc., and application will be made to the Board of Works for the necessary site on submitting a plan.

A new Catholic church is to be erected at Broadford, county Kildare, according to plans by J. S. Butler, architect.

In Carlow the number of inhabitants in 1841 was 10,403; in 1851 it contained 11,587 inhabitants. In 1861, this number fell to 8,697, showing a diminution between 1851 and 1861, of 2,621 in the short period of twenty years:—a most frightful diminution.

The Most Rev. Dr. Furlong has recently made the following appointments and changes in the diocese of Ferns: Rev. William Moran, P.P., appointed for Clongeen, to succeed the late Father Marshal. The following enrates have also been removed: Rev. John Doran, to Newtonborry; Rev. Martin Dunne, to St. Peter's College; Rev. James Walsh, to Davidstown; Rev. James Rickards, to Poulpeasty; Rev. George Rickards, to Sutton's parish; Rev. Laurence Doyle, to Outlara; Rev. James Ryan, to Castlebridge; Rev. John Keating, to Murringtown.—*Wexford People.*

The London *Star* says: "It appears that, notwithstanding his defeat at Longford, Col. Luke White is to retain the office of Irish Lord of the Treasury. His want of a seat in the House of Commons will be a source of some embarrassment to the Government.

The splendid new drinking fountain at Kells, the gift of the Marchioness of Headfort, was completed on the 24th ult. It stands in the open space opposite the Sisters of Mercy's Schools and the Savings' Bank, and bears the following inscription in front:—"Erected by Fanny, Marchioness of Head fort, 1862."

Frederick John Foster, Esq., of Ballymascanlan House, Dundalk, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Louth.

The Cork *Examiner* says it has been informed that Sir John Arnott contemplates retiring from the representation of that borough. There is, it appears, a rumor to the effect that the Attorney General is likely to start for the borough in case of a vacancy in the representation.

The Cork *Herald* says that the name of Mr. Sergeant Sullivan is very generally spoken of in connection with the next election for Mallow.

On the 25th ult., Sir Robert Peel was burned in effigy in Killarney.

The Rev. John Terry, C.C., has been translated from Ballyporeen, county Tipperary, to Ballyneale, Carrick-on-Suir.

On Thursday, the 13th ult., the first sod of the Enniskillen and Bundoran Railway, was turned by Mrs. Bloomfield, wife of J. C. Bloomfield, Esq., of Castlecaldwell, on the demesne of her brother, H. M. D'Arcy, Esq., of Castle Irvine.

The Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company's extension line between Clones and Cavan is now completed, and will be opened for traffic in a short time.

The meeting of the Directors and shareholders of the Royal Mail Steam Transatlantic Packet Company, was held in London, on the 24th ult., Mr. Chapman, the chairman of the company presiding. The report submitted to the meeting showed that £419,000 out of £600,000 preference stock, had been already taken up (in England exclusively,) and that shortly after Easter the Company would be in possession of a fleet of four steam vessels, unsurpassed for speed and power.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT.—We find the following about our Fourth Regiment, in the Dubuque *Herald* of Tuesday:

The steamer Sucker State arrived last evening at 7 o'clock from St. Paul, which place she left last Sunday morning with six companies of the 4th Minnesota regiment for Saint Louis. After stopping an hour or so, taking on wood, freight, &c., the boat proceeded on her way. The Hawkeye State will be here this evening or tomorrow morning with four companies of infantry, a band, and one company of artillery, all belonging to the regiment. The troops were from the forts in that State and have been together as a regiment but two weeks. They are a noble looking set of men and will do good excention down in Dixie as the troops from that State always have done.

WHERE ARE THE COWS.—The Sparta (Wis.) *Eagle* makes the following sad complaint:

"Butter! butter! Who's got the butter? None in town, good or bad, there is none, to be had—none of any sort—every body short; men meet in the street with their pail or plate, and bemoaning their fate, solemnly utter who's got any butter? 'Tis vain to complain and worse to deny it, there's none been brought in, and money won't buy it. Such a sad state of things ought to be cured, 'tis not in the fate of things to be endured; our wives are all cress, and our babies they mutter when papa comes home without any butter. Oh, farmers, 'gin heed to the 'pleint that we utter, and bring into town a load of good butter."

## Distances to Cariboo.

Mr. James W. Taylor in reply to a letter of inquiry, gives the following as the table of distances from St. Paul to the Cariboo gold mines:

| | |
|---|---|
| From Saint Paul to Pembina | 466,14 |
| From Pembina to Fort Garry, | 70,23 |
| From Fort Garry ascending the Assinniboin to Ft. Ellice | 231,29 |
| From Fort Ellice to Touchwood Hills House w. s. w. course, | 169,47 |
| From Touchwood to the South Branch of the Saskatchewan on the same course, | 129,34 |
| From the South Branch to the North Branch on the same course, | 54,88 |
| To Fort Pitt, | 175,10 |
| From Fort Pitt to Fort Edmonton, | 180,00 |
| From Fort Edmonton to Jasper House, | 200,00 |
| From Jasper House through the mountains to the Cariboo mines, | 100,00 |
| Total distance' | 1,775,45 |

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN.—The terrible dispensation which has taken from the State its Chief Executive, by the operation of the constitution and the laws, elevates Lieutenant Governor Edward Salomon to the chair for the balance of the term, ending on the first Monday in January, 1864. The general qualifications of Mr. Salomon were so thoroughly discussed in the canvass which made him Lieutenant Governor, that we need not refer to the subject again, except to say that we conceive it fortunate that a gentleman whose qualifications are acknowledged, stands in the position to assume the duties thus forced by death into new hands. In politics Mr. Salomon has been recognized as a member of the democratic party. He never, however, was a politician nor a partisan in any sense, and while recognized as a member of that party he, nevertheless, has been in the habit of voting for such men as he conceived best fitted, without respect to party.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

## Telegraph Items.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—It is reported here that the rebels at Norfolk fearing an attack upon that city, have obstructed the channel of Elizabeth river with vessels which are to be sunk on the approach of our gunboats.

Rev. Andy Johnson has written a letter in which he attempts to prove the unconstitutionality of the act passed by Congress for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

All civilians are now refused passes to Old Point.

A WASHINGTON OX DIT.—We hear on excellent authority that the family circle at the White House will, in all probability, soon receive an addition to its numbers. This, we apprehend, is not "contraband" intelligence.—*Boston Traveler.*

NEW YORK, April 25th.—Lieutenant Governor Kerner, of Illinois, has been designated to the post of Minister to Spain in the room of Carl Schurz, provided the latter does not intend to return.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Com. Foote, owing to the wound received in the battle of Fort Henry, has asked to be relieved from the command of the western fleet, but the Department has, it is understood, ordered Capt. Chas. H. Davis to repair to the Department of the West as his second in command, thus relieving him of much of the physical labors of his responsible position.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VA., April 24, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

As Assistant Surgeon Warren, unconditionally released with seventeen prisoners and four attendants, arrived this evening from Norfolk. They were in the affair of the South Mills.—The troops of the United States consisted of three thousand men, under command of Gen. Reno.

The Surgeon says the rebels reported only a Georgia regiment and three pieces of artillery as being used in the engagement.

The Norfolk *Day Book* reports a heavy bombardment of Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi river. Major General Lovett is represented as saying it was terrific. It was still continued at the latest advices.

[Signed] JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

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While THE TIMES will be a thoroughly democratic journal, it will eschew mere partisanship. Looking to a complete reorganization of the democratic party, and its restoration to power at no distant day, THE TIMES will meanwhile stand by the Constitution and the Union as the fathers made them, and support, with all the ability and earnestness it can command, the existing administration in their efforts to preserve them, and to crush to hell earth the wickedest rebellion the world has ever known.

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Shakopee, December, 11th 1861. v1n48tf

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HENRY NIEBERGALL.

Shakopee Dec. 1861. v1n48ly.

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## Merchant Tailor.

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Shakopee, Feb. 15, 1862. v1n47ly.

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*In Foreign and Domestic*

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ETC, ETC,

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We have constantly on hand a large Stock of

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And are satisfied, from our experience in the business, that no other House in the city can do better for Dealers. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. v1n47-

## MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered on the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1858, by Henry H. Spencer and Melvina A. Spencer, his wife, both of Louisville, County of

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### Agents for the Argus.

Belle Plaine, - - - - - John O'Neill.
Cedar Lake, - - - - - - Martin Phelan.
Helena, - - - - - - John Landenberger.
Spring Lake, - - - - - Robert Smiley.
Lydia P. O., - - - - - - C. W. Pewtherer.

### Notice to Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, approved March 10, 1862, a Federal Tax of two mills on the dollar has been levied on the real and personal property on the tax Duplicate of 1861, which will be chargeable with Interest after June 1, 1862, at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum, and at the rate of twenty per cent per annum after the 1st of September 1862 until paid.

The Treasurer is required to collect by levy and distress all remaining delinquent, on the personal property duplicate after the 30th of June 1862.

The Treasurer will receive said tax at his office in Shakopee.

J. R. ASHLEY County Auditor,
2w JOHN EBERT County Treasurer.

### Notice to Liquor Dealers.

The Board of County Commissioners will meet at the office of the County Auditor on Monday the 12th day of May for the purpose of hearing applications for and granting LICENCES. By the action of the late Legislature the minimum rate has been reduced to Ten dollars. All parties interested will please take notice and have their bonds ready.

Proceedings will be immediately instituted against all persons found violating the provisions of the License act after that date.

By order of the board of Co. Commissioners.

HERMAN H. STRUNK Chm'n.

Attest, J. R. ASHLEY Co. Auditor.
March 26, 1862—n13w4.]

### FOR SALE.

The Grass that will grow on the land known as the "Diamond place," this coming season.

Apply to the undersigned or agent.

THO'S J. GALBRAITH,
D. L. How, Agent.

### Farm for Rent

I desire to rent upon shares, the improved farm situated upon the western boundary of the town of Eagle Creek, one mile from Shakopee, and known as the Chas. Oviatte farm, north of John Somerville's place and east of Crauffer stand's. The Farm contains 80 acres, 50 or 60 of which are under cultivation; the whole farm being well fenced with a good fence. There is a good house and granary upon the premises. For further particulars enquire of T. J. Duffy, the Argus office or of the undersigned

Shakopee March 21, 1862. tf.

M. H. DUNAND.

### Wheat Wanted.

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT WANTED FOR which the highest price will be paid in cash, at the Shakopee Hardware Store.

T. J. DUFFY.

[vlnlstf.]

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### P. F. McQUILLAN,

WHOLESALE

GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES of EVERY DESCRIPTION

LOWER LEVEE,

ST. PAUL - - MINNESOTA.

[vlnlstf.]

### Charles Hartman,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Dry Goods &c.

Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of the above named articles at the most immediate distance of Scott County.

FIRST STREET, SHAKOPEE.

(vlnlstf.)

EVERYTHING YOU WANT

FOR

HOUSEKEEPING

Can be found at the

ROBERT STREET.

Glassware and Crockery

STORE OF

POLLOCK DONALDSON & OGDEN.

at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES

Call and examine at the old stand.

ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL MINNESOTA.

vlnlstf.

### HOWE'S

STANDARD

### SCALES.

FOR SALE BY

Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.

TIN PLATE WAREHOUSE.

NO. 199 & 201, Randolph Street, Chicago.

Watch out of here No check rods. All friction received on balls. (vlnlstf.)

### SHAKOPEE BEER BREWERY,

ADOLPH ALBACHTEN. Proprietor.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish all who desire

Lager Beer

with as good an article as can be had in the State. He flatters himself that his beer, manufactured at the

LOWER SHAKOPEE BREWERY

has already a reputation, second to no establishment in the West. His beer is SUPERIOR TO THAT MANUFACTURED IN ST. PAUL.

All orders will be promptly filled, and beer delivered to the purchaser if within a reasonable distance, or at the Steamboat Landing, or other shipping point, designated.

Shakopee Feb 1862. ADOLPH ALBACHTEN.

vlnlly.

LAGER BEER SALOON.

### 2 Glasses for 5 Cents.

HEIDENRICH & PFANKUCH.

First street two doors from Holmes Street, Shakopee

Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand.

### FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

### SCALES

OF ALL KINDS

FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF

172 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

vlnlstf.

### PETER GEIRMAN,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods Groceries &c.

Has on hand, and is constantly receiving fresh supplies of goods of all kinds, to suit the demand of the community.

SHAKOPEE - - - - MINNESOTA.

vlnlstf.


## The Shakopee Weekly Argus.

SHAKOPEE, APRIL 26, 1862.


## Local Department.

### Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers receiving their paper with an X marked thereon, are hereby notified that they are in arrears to us, or that their time has expired. Unless their subscriptions are renewed, and all indebtedness paid within ten days from the time of such notice, the paper will be discontinued, and the proper steps taken to collect the amounts unpaid.

SENATOR RICE will please accept our thanks for a copy of the "Record of Infamy"—the Report of the Select Committee on Government Contracts. It is a document of *respectable* size containing *only eleven hundred and nine pages*, and forms a record which no American citizen can read without blushing. The reader, as he peruses its pages, will be appalled at the crime and corruption which it exposes in the operations of our Government, and will unconsciously have the question presented to his mind, "Whether a government that fosters such enormous and systematic corruption, is *worth* the present struggle for its preservation?" He finds himself in doubt as to the answer, and sighs for the time when Democracy shall triumph and fanaticism be driven from our land.

RIVER NEWS.—The Jeanette Roberts passed up, en route for Red Wood, and the Agency, on last Tuesday morning. She has not yet returned.

The Favorite went up during the week. She will commence to make tri-weekly trips to Mankato next week.

The Albany goes up occasionally, but has no regular time.

The Antelope and Clara Hine are making regular daily trips between this place and St. Paul.

We understand that it is the intention of the Prairie du Chien and St. Paul Rail Road Company, to put two side wheel boats upon this river. We anticipate lively competition in the transportation of grain down the Minnesota this season.

THAT CONCERT.—The concert refered to in our last, will be given in the Court House, on next Friday evening, and, we have no doubt will be an interesting entertainment.

The musical talent engaged, will be the class s in vocal music, of Shakopee and Bloomington, under the direction of M. Greenleaf; assisted by friends—amateurs—from Carver, Chanhassen, Eden Prairie and Richfield. The programe is an attractive one, and will be printed, and distributed. By all means give them a full house.

POSTAGE OF THE ARGUS.—We would inform our readers in Scott County that no postage is chargeable upon the Argus therein. By law weekly newspapers within the county where published are *free* from postage.

This information is given in reply to several inquiries from our subscribers, and we suggest that where postage has been exacted of them, within the county, that they demand that the same be refunded.

GONE UP.—The following promotions in the Fourth regiment are announced: Capt. L. L. Baxter, of Co. A, has been appointed Major; Robert B. Young, Captain; Chas. Johnson, 1st Lieutenant; and Edward Russel, 2d Lieutenant; all of Co. A.

The appointment of Capt. Baxter give general satisfaction. He is a good officer and will fill his new position with credit

A PRESENT.—While out "picking up items," the other day, Messrs. Hatheway & Brigg presented us with a beautiful pipe; knowing that we used "the weed." Of course, we did not refuse it. We took it home and have *puffed* it several times since, and hope the donors won't object to our "*puffing*" it again.

We are bound to call often at the "Union Store."

HARD AT IT.—Our farmers are hard at it, and large quantities of wheat have been sown the week past. We would suggest to them the propriety of not confining themselves to one particular crop, as such a course would not leave them liable to so great a loss, in case of a failure in any one product.

BUILDING.—We are pleased to notice that, notwithstanding the "hard times," quite a number of buildings are being erected in this city.

Last season quite a number of valuable buildings were put up, and from present indications, quite as many will be this season.

BOY WANTED.—A smart boy who can read and write the English language, will find a good opportunity to learn the printing business, by calling at this office.

SPRING FLOWERS.—Spring flowers were gathered upon the prairies in this vicinity ten days ago. There are some places further down the river, who cannot say so much.

WHO WILL DO IT?—The sugar making season has passed, and, as yet, we have not received anything to *remind* the boys that our friends were engaged in the business. Of course, this is not intended for a hint to any one.

NEW GOODS.—Our merchants are now receiving their spring stock of goods. Each day brings a quantity to our levee.

STILL UP.—The high water still continues and is higher than it was last year. It is still up and no indications of its falling above.

SEEDS.—We acknowledge the receipt of a package of garden seeds from O. Judd, the liberal editor of the *American Agriculturist*.

We regret that for the past two or three weeks, we have been a little behind hand.—We shall endeavor to avoid such accidents and be up to time hereafter.

MERE MENTION.—The Grand Jury were discharged on Wednesday.——The Petit Jury were discharged to-day.——We will give the court calendar next week.——Remember that Tibbitts holds forth at his old stand.——Strait & Holton are selling cheap to make room for their spring stock.——Do you want anything in the Boot and Shoe line? Call on Mitchell, next door to Tibbitts'.——Gierman offers bargains at his stand.——The indictments against Messrs. Harkens and Pitts were *quashed*.——Those persons who cannot wait until the "Financial Statement" is prepared, so as to present a *full* "statemen," are requested to call at the Auditor's Office and examine the books.——Business on the levee is brisk at present.

### LETTER FROM BELLE PLAINE.

MR. EDITOR: The undersigned desires to have a hearing through your columns with regard to an article published in that defamatory sheet, called the "Scott County Journal," in its issue of April 3d, "headed" New Phase of Know Nothingism! Ireland and Germany in Secret Conclave! How the Dutch took Holland! The Regular Dimicratic Ticket Beaten." The language of the above preface is both scurillous and satiric, as may be observed by your readers, and unbecoming a gentleman or a patriot, and more so the occasion.

The undersigned believes that the old style of "Know Nothingism" would suit the Hon. (?) Fred. and his admirers better than the new one, he refers to, in his petty sheet.

And were the once perchance Hon. F. acquainted with the character and history of "Ireland and Germany," he never would have exposed his ignorance. Inasmuch as they don't admire or counten ance "secret conclaves,' Learned Fred! how or by what figure of rhetoric, can you make it appear that "Ireland and Germany" met at "Belle Plaine?" Hon.! F. you can find and will find "Irish Americans," and "German Americans" at "Belle Plaine," now and at all times. The "Dutch" and the "Irish" also, as the Hon.! is pleased to say, are indebted to his Honor! for "giving them a shade of nationality, who were he silent, might remain unknown to fame." Hon.! Fred. Driscoll, who dragged *you* by the hairs of the head from obscurity, and gave you a shade of nationality? Did not these self-same citizens of Scott county, whom you now sarcastically upbraid (as you say) for defeating the Regular Dimmieratic Ticket. Yes, they did it in 1860!

The motion of Henry (as referred to) was made in good faith, and not for the purpose of "outwitting the Germans," as was misrepresented and falsified in the aforesaid article; inasmuch as such was the open and avowed policy of said Henry and Hyder-tatt, and others, a long time previous to such caucus. The motion manifested the sound principles of equal taxation and equal representation, ever beloved and admired by the writer. Mr. Henry's "eloquent speech" referred to, were (as he stated in his opening) remarks accompanied by the suggestion, which led to the said motion, at the public request of the chairman of the caucus. However, it was understood that Mr. Hanft's motion was withdrawn. So much for the flimsy irony of the libelous sheet

The motion was, not as stated by Hon.! F. but that "three native Americans, three German Americans, three Irish Americans, one English American, one Scotch American and one French American Democrats," be a committee to select suitable names to fill the several town offices, subject to the rejection or approval of the caucus. Furthermore, the Hon.! willfully lies when he says the phraseology "Dimmecrat," was used by said Henry, on the occasion; as those who are familiar with said Henry, can form a better estimate of his judgment as a "Grammarian."

REPLY TO SECOND ACT.

Mr. Hyderstatt's store, a new style of Know Nothing Lodge! I wonder if the oath was administered as in the old style. How the Hon.! defines the position of Hanft and Smith. Smith as Lieut. braying all summer. Now, we will leave the following to the people to arbitrate, viz: Which of the two Lieut. Nick" or Hon.! Fred resembles the animal referred to the most?

"Striking out the name of every American on the ticket, and inserting in lieu thereof 2 Germans and 1 Irishman." Mr. Editor, this was done to defeat the "Herculean" policy of the Cyclopean Fred. and the connivances of some others. Previous to the Democratic caucus, he Fred., stated his party would make no nomination. Immediately after the Democratic caucus, he, the "Great Mogul" of his party, set to work to defeat the nomination. How do you suppose he did? By endorsing each Native Democrat and ousting every Irish American and every German American Democrat except Hyderstatt, and substituting natives of the black stripe. Is this equal representation, when two-thirds of the town and county embrace the adopted population?—The once Hon.! being disappointed and having failed in his designs, not only for the present, but the future, pitched into O'Neill, Rachor, Mangen, Hyderstat, Henry and others who were circumspect enough to forestall his intentions. Perchance Hon.! Fred. like the "Ulyssean Polyphemus" of old, when outwitted by "Outis," roams and moans here amongst those whom he ignorantly assimilates to cattle, and styles ignorant. What shall the poor fellow do? We think he had better wait for another revolution before he begins to surmise and dream about alien and sedition. Mr. Editor, this being the first, we will number it.

ALPHA.

### Review of the Shakopee Market.

Prepared expressly for the ARGUS, and corrected weekly.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Ale.** | | (Clear, | 15.00 |
| XXX Mil. ₱ bbl. | 10.00 | Siding, | 12 00 |
| Lager, ₱ keg, | 1,25 | Lath, | 2.50@3.00 |
| **Beans.** | | Shingles, | 2.50@3.50 |
| White ₱ bu., | 80@00 | **Lead** | |
| **Butter.** | | Bar, ₱ lb. | 10 |
| Firkin, ₱ lb, | 8@10 | Shot, ₱ bag, | 2.25@2.50 |
| Country, rolls, | 10@12 | **Molasses** | |
| **Candles** | | Plantation, ₱ gal, | 60 |
| Tallow, ₱ lb, | 12 | Sugar House, | 75 |
| Star, | 25 | Golden Syrup, | 90 |
| **Cheese** | | **Nails** | |
| Western ₱ lb, | 8@10 | Cut, ₱ lb, | 5 |
| Eastern, | 10@12 | **Onions** | |
| **Coffee** | | ₱ bushel, | 50 |
| Rio, ₱ lb, | 20@00 | **Paints and Oils** | |
| Laguira, | 22@23 | White Lead, cwt, | 7 to 8.00 |
| Java, | 25@30 | Lard Oil, ₱ gal., | 1.00 |
| Mocha, | 25@28 | Neat Foot, | 1.80 |
| **Eggs** | | Whale, | 1.00 |
| ₱ doz. | 6 | Linseed, | 85 to 1.00 |
| **Fruit** | | Turpentine, | 2.00 |
| Apples, green, bbl. | 2.50@3.00 | Kerosene, | 50 |
| dr. ₱ lb, | 06@10 | **Provisions** | |
| Cranberries, ₱ bu., | 1.00 | Beef, ₱ lb, | 2@4 |
| Peaches, ₱ lb, | 10@12½ | Pork, | 2 to 3 |
| Raisins box, | 3.00@4.00 | Lard, | 6 to 8 |
| " ½ box, | 1.62@2.00 | **Potatoes** | |
| Currants, ₱ lb | 12 | Per bushel, | 25 |
| **Fish** | | **Rice** | |
| Cod, ₱ lb, | 5 | Per lb, | 10 |
| White, | 50@60 | **Sugar** | |
| **Flour** | | Brown ₱ lb, | 10@11 |
| Extra, ₱ bbl. | 3.50@4.00 | Refined, | 12@14 |
| Meal, ₱ cwt., | 80 | Powdered, | 14@16 |
| **Grain** | | Crushed, | 15@00 |
| Wheat, ₱ bbl. | 45@50 | **Soap** | |
| Corn, | 30 | Common, ₱ lb | 9@ |
| Oats, | 25 | Castile, | 20 |
| Barley, | 25 | German, | 10 |
| Rye, | 35 | **Whiskey** | |
| Buckwheat, | 30 | Rectified, ₱ gal. | 70 |
| **Lumber** | | Monongahala, | 1.00 |
| Common, ₱ M. | 12.00 | 66 Bourbon, | 2.00@2.50 |

### Mail Directory.

| | ARRIVES. | DEPARTURES. |
|---|---|---|
| Eastern Mail, | 12½ P. M. | 3½ P. M. |
| Western " | 3 P. M. | 4 P. M. |
| Glencoe, | 10 A. M | 3 P. M. |
| Faribault, | 6 P. M. Wedn'y, | 8 A.M, Monday. |
| Northfield, | 6 P. M. Wednday, | 8 A.M. Tuesday. |
| Eden Pr. | No regularity, generally 3 times a week. | |

Glencoe mail arrives on Tuesdays and Fridays.—Departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, until further notice.

Eastern Mail closes at 2 P. M. Western Mail at 12 M.

Post Office hours on Sunday from 9 to 10 A. M. and 12 to 1 P. M.

D. L. HOW,
P. M.

### LEGAL NOTICES.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District court of the Fourth Judicial District in and for the County of Carver of the State of Minnesota, upon a judgement rendered in said Court on the sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1861, for the sum of five hundred and sixty seven 43-100 dollars in an action wherein Lucius Howe and Clarissa Howe are plaintiffs and the Chaska Company are defendants in favor of said plaintiffs and against said defendants. And whereas said judgement was docketed in the County of Scott of the State of Minnesota on the 18th day of November A. D. 1861.

I have on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1862 levied upon Lot seven (7) of section nine (9) of township one hundred and fifteen (115), north of range twenty-three (23), as the real property of the said Chaska Company.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the above described real property to the highest bidder therefor for cash, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in Shakopee in said county of Scott, on the 25th day of May A. D. 1862 to satisfy the said execution, and the costs thereon.

Dated Shakopee April 12th, 1862.

FRANK McGRADE,
L. L. & W. R. BAXTER, Sheriff of Scott County Minn.
Pl'ffs Att'y. m20 7w.

#### MORTGAGE SALE.

Name of Mortgagor—JAMES A. ASHLEY.
Name of Mortgagee—CHESTER F. PLIMPTON.
Name of Assignee of Mortgage—WILLIAM CHICKERING
Date of Mortgage, February 27th, A. D. 1860.
Recorded in Book "D" of Mortgages, pages 110, 111, 112, in the office of the Register of Deeds Scott County Minnesota.

Description of Mortgaged Premises.—The east half of the south east quarter of section number twenty-four, and the west half of the south west quarter of section number twenty-two, and a strip or piece of land ten rods wide on the west side of the east half of the south west quarter, of section number twenty-two, all in Township number one hundred and fifteen north of range number twenty three west, and containing one hundred and seventy acres more or less, and situated in said county of Scott.

Said Mortgage was assigned by said Mortgagee to said William Chickering on the nineteenth day of December A. D. 1861. Said assignment is recorded in Book "D" of Mortgages, on page 604 in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid.

Default has been made in condition of said Mortgage, by the neglect of said Mortgagor to pay the amount which the same was executed to secure, (to wit, the sum of eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars with interest thereon since the date thereof), or any part thereof.

The whole amount of said mortgage debt is now claimed to be due and is due besides interest thereon since the date of said mortgage. No proceedings at law or other wise have been had or instituted to collect said debt or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, said mortgaged premises or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due upon said mortgage, will be sold by the Sheriff of said County of Scott in front of the Court House in Shakopee in said county, at public vendue to the highest bidder, on the 21st day of March A. D. 1862 at ten o'clock A. M. of that day.

Dated Shakopee, Feb. 11th, 1862.

WILLIAM CHICKERING,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

L. M. BROWN,
Att'y for Assignee. m12w.

#### STATE OF MINNESOTA—DISTRICT

Court Scott County 5th Judicial District.

Warren Packard,
against
David Musser, Edward C. Webb and Margret Wells his wife John Madden & Mary J. Madden his wife. } Summons.

The State of Minnesota to the above named Defendants

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in the above entitled action which complaint has been filed with the Clerk of the above named Court at the office of the Court House at Shakopee in said Scott County, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the town of Minneapolis Hennepin county in said State of Minnesota within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint and serve a copy within the time aforesaid the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint. E. S. JONES,

Dated March, 7th 1862. Att'y for Plff.

### D. L. HOW,

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

TURPENTINE.
WHITE LEAD,
OILS, VARNISHES,
LAMPS, PLASTERING
HAIR, KEROSENE
OIL, PATENT MEDICINES, FANCY GOODS.

All orders from Country Dealers promptly attended to with CARE AND DESPATCH.

KEROSENE OIL

That will not explode at

60 cts per Gallon.

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS AND SHADES,

at prices which astonish the People, at—

HOW'S Drug Store.

### 200 Barrels Salt

For Sale at

ST. PAUL PRICES.

D. L. HOW.

vlnlstf.]

### SELLING AT COST

### For 30 Days,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING STOCK.

Call upon us before going elsewhere.

STRAIT & HOLTON.

Shakopee, March 21st 1862.

MINNESOTA

SEWING MACHINE

DEPOT.

The attention of all who are desirous of procuring a

GOOD FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

Capable of performing the most difficult work upon the thinnest gauze or the heaviest cloth and leather, will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock consisting of

BARTHOLF'S CELEBRATED MACHINES

Which we are pleased to inform the public are now reduced in prices that are within the reach of all,

Letter A. Family Machine, $45; retail price five months ago in New York city was $55.

A Manufacturing at $60. N. Y. prices 6 mos. ago $75
B " " 75. " " " " 100
C " " 95. " " " " 125

ALSO THE WIDELY KNOWN

MOORE & PERKIN'S MACHINE,

Which is suitable for Dress and Cloak Makers. Prices now reduced to $35, formerly sold at $50. The

UNION SEWING MACHINE

Stands high in rank, and at prices that will suit the times. Sold at $30 and with hemmer $35.

All Machines warranted to give satisfaction or THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

Send for Samples of Work and Circulars, which will be mailed free.

*Local Agents Wanted.*

Office and Sale Room in the Dana Block, opposite Thompson Bros' Bank, Third street, St. Paul.

H. D. RUTHVIN,
n14-1 General Agent.

### J. S. WEISER,

Physician & Surgeon,

SHAKOPEE. - - - - - - - Minnesota.

Office at Drug How's Store. vlnlst2.0f.

1862 SHAKOPEE 1862.

### HARDWARE STORE.

Corner of Holmes & First Sts. Shakopee.

### T. J. DUFFY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

*Hardware and Cutlery*

Of Every Description.

Stoves Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.

Agricultural Impliments,

AND MECHANICS TOOLS.

General Forwarding and Commission Merchant.

*Remember the Old Stand; corner of Holmes and First Streets, Shakopee Minnesota*

Job Work and Repairing of all kinds done at short notice.

[vlnlstf.]

### FRESH ARRIVAL!

JOHN O'NEILL,

HAVING received, has now on hand and for sale

CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER POINT ON THE

Minnesota River a choice selection of

*Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes.*

Also a well selected stock of Liquors consisting in part of

*MONONGAHALA AND BOURBON WHISKEY,*
*BRANDY,*
*WINES, &c., &c.*

*PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.*

Store corner of Maine and Meredian Streets opposite the Hotel

*BELLE PLAINE, - - - MINN.*

### CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.

[vlnlstf.]

### HERSHER & PETERS,

FURNITURE AND CHAIR

MANUFACTURERS.

HOLMES STREET - - - - - - - SHAKOPEE

Have constantly on hand a supply of Bedsteads, Bookcases, Bureaus, Tables, and Chairs of all kinds.

All kinds of work done to order.

(vlnlstly)

### COLLER & BROTHER.

*Cheaper than the Cheapest*

Groceries, Dry Goods, Etc

COLLER & BRO. have on hand, and are constantly receiving supplies of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES of all descriptions at

Prices to Suit The Times.

Among which are

*COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, SYRUPS, VINEGAR, SALERATUS, CANDLES, SOAP, TOBACO, &c. &c.*

Also a constant supply of

DRY GOODS.

Colleges, Delanes, Muslins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton and Linnen Drills;

The above goods we offer Cheap for cash or ready pay.

*All we ask is to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.*

We can always be found at our OLD STAND on FIRST STREET.

SHAKOPEE - - - - Minnesota

vlnlstf.] COLLER & BRO.

### JOHN McMULLEN,

DEALER IN

Stoves, Tin Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware

*First Street, Shakopee.*

All kinds of

*JOB WORK AND REPAIRING*

done to order on the SHORTEST NOTICE. vlnlstf.

### HOMER S. DAVIS,

Gunsmith & Repairer of Fire Arms

Shop on Second Street above the "Argus" office.

*Particular attention paid to repairing.* (vlnlstf.)

Purify the Blood!

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills

AND

Phœnix Bitters.

The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them.

IN ALL CASES

of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affectio of the Bladder and Kidneys.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

In the South and West, where these diseases prevail they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers and others, who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

BILIOUS CHOLIC, SERIOUS LOOSENESS, PILES CostIVENESS, COLDS AND COUGHS CHOLIC, ERUPTIONS, DROPSIES,

DYSPEPSIA.—No person with this distressing disease should delay using these Medicines immediately.

Remittent & the Skin, Erysipelas, Flatulency.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leaves the system subject to a return of the disease; a cure by these medicines is permanent.

FOULNESS OF COMPLEXION—

GENERAL DEBILITY, GOUT, GIDDINESS,

Gravel, Headaches, of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflammatory Rheumatism, mpure Blood, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite,

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, of all kinds, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS.

FILES.—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years standing, by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

PAINS in the Head, Side, Back, Limbs, Joints and Organs.

RHEUMATISM.—Those affected with this terrible disease, will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

Rush of Blood to the Head, Scurvey, Salt Rheum, Swellings,

Scrofula, or King's Evil, in its worst forms. Ulcers of every description.

Worms of all kinds are effectually expelled by these medicines. Parents will do well to administer them when ever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.

The Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

PURIFY THE BLOOD,

And thus remove all disease from the system.

Prepared and sold by

DR. WM. B. MOFFAT,

335 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York

vlnlst For Sale by all Druggists.

### PROF. L. MILLER'S,

HAIR INVIGORATOR.

An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDREFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp,

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled softness and brilliancy, making it soft and silky. In its texture, and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases. Causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also when a the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to these parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had fail d. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original shade giving it a dark glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, when moist with the invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great desian for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists' and confectioners.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the childrens' hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation at a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have been connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its Hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y. blown in the glass

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey-st., and sold by all the principal Merchants & Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

I also desire to present to the American public my

New and Improved Instantaneous

Liquid Hair Dye

Which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin warranted the best article in existence.

PRICE, ONLY 50 CENTS,

DEPOT, 56 DEY-ST., NEW YORK.

m1

### Howard Association.

PHILADELPHIA.

*A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.*

Medical advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age occupation, habits of life, etc.) in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors,

EZRA D. HARTWELL, President
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary vlnd

### JOHN WILLIAMS,

BLACKSMITH

—AND—

HORSE SHOER.

HOLMES STREET. SHAKOPEE.

Particular attention paid to horse shoeing, and satisfaction given. (vlnlstly.)

DARLING'S

LIVER REGULATOR

AND

LIFE BITTERS.

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all ills arising disorders of the human system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and evacuations, purify the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, *all bilious complaints*—some of which are Jaundice, Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fever, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled and cured by these remedies.

DARLINGS.

LIVER REGULATOR,

Removes the morbid and bilious deposits from the stomach and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, Femenine ave re-establishes restores natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is superior

FAMILY MEDICINE,

Much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLINGS LIFE BITTERS

Is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, Irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY:

Jas. L. Brumley, merchant, 154 Fulton street, New York, writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used

DARLINGS

LIVER REGULATOR

AND

LIFE BITTERS,

And now consider myself *entirely cured.*"

Hon. John A. Cross writes, "Brooklyn, March 1860. In the spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which brought a violent fever. I took two doses of

*DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR.*

It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Sindley, Esq., 128 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes, "August 13 1860—I had a difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used

Darling's Liver Regulator

AND

LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Tebo 11 Christopher Street, N. Y. writes: "Feb 20, 1861.—I have been a sufferer from Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR,

in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and bill us remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes: "Feb. 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of

Darling's Life Bitters,

and was *entirely cured.* That is all I had no attack since."

B. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 4th street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: "August 5, 1860.—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try

Darling's Liver Regulator.

I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a

*FAMILY MEDICINE.*

When our children get out of sorts, we give them a few drops, and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

READER, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, take no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or Remedies will be sent according to your directions, by mail or express, post paid. Address,

DAN'L S. DARLING,

102 Nassau St., New York.

Put up in 50 cent and $1 Bottles each

(vlnd.6m)

The Greatest DiScovery of the Age.

IMPORTANT TO TOBBACOO CHEWER!

DR. GUSTAV LINNARD'S

TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES.

THE GREAT

*Substitute for Tobbacco.*

IT is a well-known and incontrovertible fact that use of Tobacco, is the promoting cause of many of the most severe

MENTAL AND PHYSICICAL DISORDERS.

To which the race of man is subject, as careful study and long and careful experience have clearly proved, and that it contains certain narcotic and poisonous properties most dangerous in its effects; which in entering into the blood derange the functions and operations of the brain, causing many to suppose that organ to be seriously diseased.

Tobbacco also effects the entire nervous system manifesting itself as all who have used the noxious weed will bear testimony—in Lassitude, Nervous Irritability, Weak Brain, Dyspepsia, and many other disorders of a similar character.

THE TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES.

Are designed to counteract those baneful influences and have proved complete successful in a multitude of cases and wherever used, being harmless in themselves, they exert a beneficial effect upon the entire system, restoring the taste which has become vitiated or destroyed by great indulgence, completely removing the irritation and accompanying tickling sensation of the throat—which are always consequent upon its taking from the use of Tobbacco, and by giving a healthy tone to the stomach invigorating the whole system.

Persons who are irretrievable undermining their constitutions and shortening their lives, should use these Troches immediately and throw off the injurious and unpleasant habit of Tobacco Chewing.

These Troches or Lozengers are put up in a convenient and portable at the low price of 50 cents per box. A liberal discount to the trade.

Prepared solely by the undersigned to whom all orders should be addressed

JAMES E. BOWERS, Druggist,
Cor. 2d & Race Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ Any editor or publisher inserting the above advertisement for one year, shall receive in payment thereof $20 worth of any kind of Printing Ink, for sale by Messr

# AGRICULTURAL AND HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

## MANAGEMENT OF POULTRY.

In the country, where land is cheap, for twenty five hens, including one male fowl, we would recommend one-eighth of an acre in some pleasant locality, with sunshine and shade, and where they can have free access to living water. The house should be well lighted and ventilated, with a good tight floor. One part should be provided with suitable roosts the other should be so arranged that it may have good accommodations where they may feed and burrow to promote health and prevent vermin. They should be supplied every three or four weeks with a cart-load of fresh loam, also some ashes and lime thrown upon the loam. After they have used this for a month it becomes excellent manure for the garden, orchard or field, and should be removed for that purpose.

The yard should be seeded with English grasses. Ample provision ought to be made for their nests. This may be best accomplished by cutting holes through the fence, and placing on the outside of the inclosure, boxes with holes to correspond, made with movable covers. In this way the eggs may be more easily taken out, and when a hen wants to set, the communication with the yard may be effectually prevented by placing a board over the aperture and raising the lid, so that she can step out at pleasure, without being annoyed by others laying eggs in her nest.

For laying hens, a constant supply of oats is recommended, not that they do well on oats alone, but should be fed with crumbs from the table, pieces of fresh meat and fish, sour milk eggshells, broken crockery, oyster and clam shells, well pounded up, and gravel, unless it is contained in the yard or in the loam.

For fatting hens, corn and bean meal, in the proportion of one peck of beans to one bushel of corn, or peas instead of beans will make a good diet.

### Big-Head in Horses.

The first case of big-head I ever had, was with a good race-horse and stallion, bred and sold to me by the late Col. Johnson, of Virginia. This horse, called Cadet, was taken with a gradual stiffness, increasing until he could not step over a door sill one foot high. I cured him as sound and well as he ever was. Before giving the remedy, it will be well for the benefit of the novice to describe the first appearance of the disease, and how it may be detected early. By feeling, with the thumbs, the large muscles leading from the side face between the eye and forehead and extending to the nostrils—when a horse has the big head these muscles become perfectly rigid, and will not move by the pressure of the thumbs. As the disease progresses, the horse increases in stiffness, until every joint seems growing together, and his food falls from his mouth as he attempts to masticate it.

Now for the cure, "let him be ever so bad." Procure 1 oz. of Oil of Cedar, and 1 oz. of Venice Turpentine, and anoint the above described muscles with the Oil of Cedar and Venice Turpentine every third or fourth day, for six times, and bathe it in with a red-hot iron, held about four inches from the said muscles. Use each article alternately. At the expiration of eight days, take a piece of Poke root, the size of a goose-egg, and boil it in one gallon of water down to two quarts, and drench the horse with a little less than a pint of Poke tea with a pint of water, every third or fourth day. If the weather is cold, cover the horse, and give him warm mashes; or, if the weather is warm and dry, turn him on pasture; should he be so stiff that he cannot get his head to the ground, cut his grass and raise his water to his head, and in thirty days he will be well.

According to my observation, race horses are more subject to big head than any equal number of other horses. What causes the disease no man can tell; it is as inexplicable as tac milk-sickness in cattle. My horse, Cadet, had not run a race for two years; yet I have known horses turned out of training stables with big head. It is not contagious, like glanders.—*Cor. Valley Farmer.*

YARDING AND STABLING CATTLE.—A writer in the *Country Gentleman*, reviewing previous numbers of that paper, makes the following sensible remarks upon a subject important to all:

A great many words are expended on this subject. It need not be difficult to understand. Warmth and cleanliness should be combined. The great advantage of a shed, only, is in saving labor in attending to the animals. Cleaning out and littering the stalls twice a day, and keeping the hide curried, are obviated by the use of a shed. This suits most American farmers, who like to have as nearly as possible a self-running machine. The disadvantages of the shed are, more room is required, and it cannot be kept so warm. It will be found by weighing the animals weekly, that more food is required for a pound of flesh in the shed than in a good stable. The animals may thrive as well. Very few sheds are properly made. If the wind blows through crevices, they are of little use. And they must be protected from wind on every one of the four points of the compass. John Johnston says his sheds open to the south; but here, some of our worst winds blow from the south, and unless a board fence as high as a shed fronts it, the animals will suffer. Very few stables are properly made or managed.—A foul air and a foul floor are too common. These are the abuses of the thing. Use as much straw in stables having stanchions as a shed requires, and the animals will be clean and comfortable. I do not think John Johnston should compare animals with men. It would be torture for a man to be confined to a cell ten feet square, even if every luxury were provided him; but a cow would enjoy herself hugely in a ten feet box, if she only had plenty of hay and carrots. Animals care nothing for liberty if they can have bodily comforts.

HINTS ON WASHING THE HANDS.—Some "philosophy" is useful in even so simple a matter as washing the hands. If any lady doubts it, let her, with a microscope, examine the surface to be cleansed by water, and she will be interested, and perhaps shocked, at the discoveries made. Instead of a smooth surface of skin, presenting when unwashed a dingy appearance, there will be seen a rough, corrugated surface, with deep, irregular furrows, in which the foreign particles are deposited like earth among the rough paving stones of a street. If they lay loosely, it would be an easy matter to dislodge them with a little cold water; but the pores, the waste pipes of the body, are continually discharging into these open drains perspiration and oil, which by evaporation become a cement to hold the particles of dust, &c., and to remove them requires both chemical and mechanical action. Warm water softens this cement, expands the furrows, and makes the skin pliable; so that by rubbing, the soil is disturbed and partially removed. But chemistry must aid a little before the process is complete; soap is therefore added, the alkali of which unites with the oily matters, and the whole is then easily disposed of. The towel is useful, because its soft threads or fibres work down among the furrows, like so many little brooms, sweeping them out; hence it should be soft and pliable. Flannel is preferable to cotton for this purpose, and a sponge best of all. Harsh, strongly alkaline soap should be avoided, as it abstracts all the oil from the upper layer of the skin, and makes it "chap or crack." Cold cream soap is best, being neutral. Where a sponge is not obtainable, a very neat and serviceable wash cloth may be knit of soft cotton twine, either with the crochet or with coarse wooden needles, knitting backwards and forwards, as garters are knit. A mitten knit of this cotton with the crochet needle is very handy for this purpose, and makes a neat article for the wash stand. The washing cloths may be had of most perfumers.

THE PROSPECT FOR FRUIT.—The accounts which reach us indicate a good crop of fruit this year. On this subject the Newark (N. J.) *Journal* speaks as follows:

Under the usual operations of Nature, there is a prospect of a good crop of apples, pears, plums and peaches the coming season. As a general thing, the fruit buds are backward, and will not therefore be so liable to be nipped by late frosts. The buds, so far as at present developed, are in excellent condition, there having been no severe frosts during the winter to injure the trees. Cherries having been a total failure in this section last year, horticulturists are sanguine of a large crop of that excellent fruit. In fact, there seems to be a general belief that there will be an abundance of all kinds of fruit in the comming summer.

PUTTING OUT BEES.—Much care should be used in putting bees out in spring. For that purpose select a day that is *still* and *cloudless* when the snow is hard; if the snow is soft, the bees will become buried in it and perish: When the sun shines warm and there is no wind, a large portion of the bees that fall will rise and return to the hive. Open the hive that the bees can leave without hindrance. While they are flying, clean out all dead bees and chips. If there is nothing the bees can gather they should be returned to their winter quarters. In the vicinity of maple sugar manufactories, bees will lose much more than they will gain before the willows blossom. If they can be kept quiet in their winter quarters till that time, it is much better to do so. Whenever they are put out, the bees should fly from the spot they are to occupy during the summer, as they mark the location, many refusing to leave it if the hive is moved but a short distance.

The hives should not stand within several feet of each other. The importance of keeping hives separated a distance of several feet is greater than most bee keepers are aware of.—*N. H. Journal of Agriculture.*

CHARCOAL TO PRESERVE HAMS.—The Spring field (Mass.) *Republican* states that Rev. Dr. Osgood, of that place accidentally left a smoked ham in charcoal dust eight years, and when taken out it was found sweet and fresh as if it had been cured the past winter. This is pretty conclusive as to the value of charcoal in preserving hams.

REMEDY FOR RING WORM.—The *North British Agriculturist* says that the disease locally known as ringworm or tetter, which shows itself about the head and neck of young cattle, in the form of whitish dry scurvy spots, can be removed by rubbing the parts affected with iodine ointment. The disease may also be combatted by the use of sulpher and oil; iodine ointment is, however, to be preferred. As this skin disease is easily communicated to the human subject, the person dressing the cattle should wash his hands with soap and hot water after each application of the ointment.

No grain crop should be grown in an orchard, unless we except buckwheat, which does very well if the orcharp has been kept constantly cultivated up to the first of July. Beans are a good orchard crop. Potatoes do well if planted late; corn is rather tall, but better than early planted potatoes. Where the trees are closely set, the land should not be cropped much, but kept well cultivated as often as once in each week up to the twentieth of July—then the cultivation should stop to give the trees time to ripen up well.

KEEPING GRAPES.—Three days since, a friend brought me about a pound of Catawba and Isabella grapes. They were about as good as if just taken from the vine in the proper season, full and plump, but most of the berries had fallen from the stems, in the carriage of about ten miles over a rough road.

Now, the way these grapes were preserved may not be new to you, though it certainly seemed a novel one to me; but the fact of their keeping until the end of March in fine condition, is worthy of publicity.

In the fall, when they were perfectly ripe, they are taken from the vines, when they are free from anything like moisture, handled carefully and packed in small kegs—nail kegs were the kind used in this instance. Put a layer of green leaves right off the vines in the bottom, on this a layer of grapes, then leaves again and grapes, alternately, until the keg is full. Put in the head, and your cask is ready for what? Why, to be buried in the ground. Dig a trench so as to admit the casks, deep enough that they will have about one foot or fifteen inches of soil over them when covered. The ground should be packed rather tight, and a board laid along on the top before the ground is thrown in. They throw some litter on the surface of the ground over those which they wish to take up during the winter, to prevent the ground from freezing so hard as to keep them from getting at them. One important thing must be observed, that they be placed where there can be no standing water about the casks, or they would suffer.—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph.*

For laying hens, a constant supply of oats is recommended: not that they will do well on oats alone, but should be fed with crumbs from the table, pieces of fresh meat and fish, sour milk, egg-shells, broken crockery, oyster and clam shells, well pounded up, and gravel, unless contained in the yard or in the loam.


**To Consumptives,**

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITAS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg,
King County, New York.

[v1n1,3m.]


## FORCLOSURE SALE.

State of Minnesota
District Court, 5th Dist., } ss
County of Scott.
Elizabeth Edgerton
against
Luther M. Brown and Eliza J. Brown his wife, August Fredrich Mary . Willard, and Augusta, M. Willard.

Pursuant to a judgement and decree of forclosure and sale of Mortgaged premises made in the above entitled cause on the 12th day of November A. D. 1861, entered and recorded in the Clerks office of the Court above entitled on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1862.

I Frank McGrade Sheriff of Scott County of the State of Minnesota duly appointed by said Court for the purpose will sell at the front door (the Court house in Shakopee in said county on the 26th day of April A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day to the highest, bidder for Cash at public auction the following premises described in said decree to wit. The South West Quarter (¼) of Section Nineteen (19) Township one hundred and fourteen (114) Range Twenty-two (22) containing one hundred and fifty nine 60 100 acres or as much thereof as will necessary to satisfy the sum of two hundred and ninety seven 85 100—($297,85) dollars with interest and costs of said sale. Dated March 18th 1862.

FRANK McGRADE
Sheriff of Scott County Minn.
Thos. B. Hext,
Atty for Plff.

C. H. SCRIVEN, is our authorized AGENT in Chicago receives advertisements for the ARGUS.

# TAX SALE

TREASURER'S return of delinquent lands and lots in the County of Scott, State of Minnesota for the year 1861.

Town of Belle Plaine.

*Town* 113 *range* 24.

| Des. | Sec. | Acres | Tax. |
|---|---|---|---|
| n½ ne¼ | 2 | 80 69 | 4.10 |
| s½ ne¼ | 3 | 80 | 5.85 |
| n½ nw¼ | 3 | 80 | 5.85 |
| w½ sw¼ | 3 | 80 | 7.18 |
| e½ se¼ | 4 | 80 | 4.10 |
| se¼ ne¼ | 4 | 40 | 2.09 |
| s½ nw¼ | 4 | 80 | 5.85 |
| se¼ sw¼ | 4 | 40 | 3.49 |
| ne¼ nw¼ | 5 | 40 | 1.46 |
| n½ ne¼ | 8 | 80 | 10.46 |
| sw¼ ne¼ | 7 | 64 88 | 7.67 |
| n½ nw¼ | 8 | 80 | 10.76 |
| s½ nw¼ | 8 | 80 | 4.81 |
| n½ ne¼ | 8 | 80 | 8.36 |
| s½ ne¼ | 9 | 80 | 8.36 |
| sw¼ ne¼ | 9 | 40 | 1.05 |
| ne¼ ne¼ | 9 | 40 | 2.79 |
| s½ se¼ | 9 | 80 | 5.85 |
| se¼ se¼ | 9 | 40 | 2.79 |
| n½ sw¼ | 9 | 80 | 6.56 |
| sw¼ | 10 | 160 | 8.00 |
| sw¼ | 11 | 160 | 8.46 |
| se¼ sw¼ | 14 | 40 | 2.09 |
| sw¼ sw¼ | 14 | 40 | 2.09 |
| s½ ne¼ | 14 | 80 | 5.54 |
| ne qr ne qr | 18 | 40 | 2.99 |
| n½ ne qr | 18 | 80 | 7.18 |
| ne qr ne qr | 22 | 40 | 2.09 |
| s½ se qr | 22 | 80 | 2.26 |
| nw qr nw qr | 23 | 40 | 2.09 |
| n w qr ne qr | 23 | 40 | 2.09 |
| s w qr ne qr | 23 | 40 | 2.09 |
| w½ sw qr | 23 | | |
| se qr sw qr | 24 | | |
| ne qr ne qr | 24 | 120 | 8.41 |
| se qr ne qr | 24 | | |
| n½ nw qr | 25 | 80 | 5.73 |
| nw qr sw qr | 25 | 40 | 2.86 |
| s½ sw qr | 25 | 80 | 8.36 |
| ne qr nw qr | 2 | 37.37 | 1.13 |
| lot no. 3 and | 3 | | |
| w one fifth of | 3 | 58.36 | 2.78 |
| ne qr ne qr | 3 | | |
| e½ se qr | 8 | 80 | |
| s w qr sw qr | 9 | 40 | 4.62 |
| ne qr se qr | 10 | 40 | 2.79 |
| se qr ne qr | 10 | | |
| n ne qr se qr | 10 | 80 | 5.58 |
| n½ sw¼ | 11 | 80 | |
| s½ sw¼ | 12 | 80 | 11.16 |
| e½ nw qr | 13 | 80 | 9.02 |
| w½ nw qr | 13 | 80 | 11.16 |
| w½ sw qr | 13 | 80 | 9.76 |
| s½ nw qr | 14 | | |
| s w¼ sw qr | 13 | 160 | 18.14 |
| se qr sw qr | 10 | 40 | 4.16 |
| s½ nw qr | 15 | 80 | 5.58 |
| n½ se qr | 15 | 80 | 4.18 |
| n½ ne qr | 16 | 80 | 6.98 |
| e½ ne qr & | 17 | | |
| nw qr ne qr | 17 | 121 | 6.97 |
| w½ sw qr | 17 | | |
| s w¼ se qr | 16 | 160 | 8.20 |
| ne qr ne qr | 18 | | |
| sw qr ne qr | 18 | 144,06 | 7.99 |
| lots 5 and 6 | 18 | | |
| w½ se qr | 18 | | |
| s se qr sw qr | 18 | 120 | 6.27 |
| e½ sw qr | 19 | 80 | 3.48 |
| nw qr se qr | 20 | 40 | 2.05 |
| e½ sw qr | 20 | 80 | 2.59 |
| se qr sw qr | 20 | 40 | 1.54 |
| s½ nw qr | 20 | 80 | 5.58 |
| s½ ne qr | 20 | 80 | 4.64 |
| e½ ne qr no qr | 20 | 20 | 1.22 |
| ne qr qr | 22 | 160 | 5.22 |
| sw qr of sw qr | 23 | 40 | 1.01 |
| sw qr of sw qr | 25 | 40 | 1.74 |
| n23 acres of se | | | |
| qr of ne qr | 25 | | |
| s18 acres of ne | | 40 | 2.13 |
| qr of ne qr | 24 | | |
| 22 20-100 acres | | | |
| of e½ of se qr | 29 | | |
| 25 acres of sw | | 47,20 | 2.46 |
| qr of se qr | 29 | | |
| nw qr nw qr | 29 | 40 | 2.09 |
| e½ of nw qr | 31 | 80 | 2.89 |
| n½ of nw qr | 32 | 80 | 4.63 |
| s w¼ of ne qr | 32 | 80 | 4.15 |
| ne qr of se qr | 34 | 40 | 1.23 |
| e½ of nw qr | 35 | | |
| s w qr of nw qr | 35 | 160 | 8.58 |
| nw qr of ne qr do | | | |
| nw qr of ne qr do | | | |
| e½ of ne qr | | | |
| s w qr ne qr do | | 120 | 6.15 |

*Town* 113 *range* 26.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| lot no. 10 | 25 | 2.05 |

Town of Cedar Lake.

*Town* 113 *range* 22.

| Des. | Sec. | Acres | Tax. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lot no. 4 | 2 | | |
| s½ of ne qr | 3 | 130,33 | 3.61 |
| s½ of nw qr | 3 | 80 | 3.61 |
| sw qr | 3 | 160 | 5.86 |
| ne qr nw qr | 6 | 39,35 | 1.51 |
| se qr nw qr | 6 | 40 | 1.51 |
| se qr nw qr | 8 | | |
| sw qr ne qr | 8 | 160 | 6.61 |
| se qr of se qr | 8 | | |
| ne qr of ne qr | 18 | 120 | 3.90 |
| nw qr nw qr | 9 | 40 | 1.53 |
| e½ of nw qr | 9 | | |
| s½ of sw qr | 9 | 160 | 8.25 |
| ne qr sw qr | 9 | | |
| e½ of se qr | 9 | 160 | 7.46 |
| n½ of ne qr | 10 | 80 | 4.13 |
| n½ of nw qr | 10 | 80 | 3.73 |
| sw qr | do | 160 | 8.31 |
| n½ of se qr | do | 80 | 3.42 |
| nw qr sw qr | 11 | 40 | 1.46 |
| se qr sw qr | do | 40 | 1.46 |
| ne qr ne qr | 12 | 40 | 1.46 |
| e½ of nw qr | 14 | 80 | 3.42 |
| nw qr nw qr | do | 40 | 1.46 |
| sw qr nw qr | do | 160 | 5.84 |
| sw qr | do | 160 | 5.93 |
| lots no. 2 3 4 | 15 | | |
| & sw qr se qr | do | 158,30 | 6.11 |
| e½ of se qr | do | | |
| s½ of ne qr | do | 160 | 5.07 |
| n½ of se qr | do | 80 | 3.07 |
| s½ ne qr ne qr | 21 | 20 | .77 |
| n½ of se qr | 21 | 160 | 6.93 |
| e½ of nw qr | 21 | | |
| nw qr ne qr | do | | |
| w½ sw qr of | do | 160 | 5.38 |
| ne qr | | | |
| sw qr sw qr | 24 | 40 | 1.53 |
| ne qr | do | 160 | 5.46 |
| e½ nw qr | do | 80 | 2.44 |
| w½ ne qr | do | 80 | 2.44 |
| w½ sw qr | 25 | | |
| se qr sw qr | do | 120 | 4.60 |
| ne qr | 25 | 160 | 6.83 |
| w½ of ne qr do | | | |
| ne qr ne qr | do | 120 | 4.39 |
| se qr ne qr | do | | |
| e½ of se qr | do | 160 | 6.86 |
| sw of se qr | do | | |
| nw qr se qr | do | 40 | 1.46 |
| se qr nw qr | 30 | | |
| e½ of sw qr | do | 161,12 | 5.36 |
| nw qr sw qr | do | | |
| e½ of se qr | 31 | 80 | 2.83 |
| nw qr | 32 | 160 | 5.93 |
| e½ of ne qr | 31 | 80 | 3.07 |
| sw qr | 34 | 160 | 5.93 |
| qr | 29 | 160 | 6.14 |
| n½ ne¼ sec¼ | 21 | 20 | .76 |

Town of Credit River

*Town* 114 range 21.

| Des. | Sec. | Acres | Tax |
|---|---|---|---|
| w½ of n. 4 | 2 | 13,19 | 82 |
| ne qr | 6 | 160 | 10,60 |
| e½ ne qr | 6 | | |
| nw qr ne qr | 6 | 120,43 | 6.07 |
| ne qr nw qr | 7 | 40 | 1.67 |
| lot no. 3 | 7 | 59,83 | 39 |
| lots no. 4 & 5 | 7 | 80,25 | 5.85 |
| lots no. 7 8 | 7 | 47 | 2.56 |
| ne qr | 9 | 160 | 7.20 |
| sw qr nw qr | 7 | 38,06 | 1.78 |
| lot no. 1 | 7 | 32¾ | 2.66 |
| lot no. 5 | 11 | 17,18 | 89 |
| ne qr | 18 | 156 | 8.58 |
| s½ of nw qr | 18 | 79,38 | 3.71 |
| lot no. 1 | 18 | 160 | 7.61 |
| n½ nw qr | 19 | | |
| w½ ne qr | 19 | 160 | 8.08 |
| nw qr se qr | do | 40 | 3.82 |
| nw qr se qr | do | 80 | 3.60 |
| e½ se qr | 31 | 80 | 3.60 |
| 8 acres in se | | | |
| corner of sw | | 5 | 22½ |
| qr of se qr | 21 | | |
| w½ of nw qr | 22 | 80 | 3,31 |
| 33 33-100 acres | | | |
| in sw corner | | 9,93 | 67½ |
| nw qr nw qr | 27 | | |
| 17-100 acres in | | | |
| sw corner of | | 4,07 | 40 |
| w qr sw qr | 27 | | |
| s½ se qr nw qr | 27 | 20 | 1,93 |
| se qr ne qr of | | | |
| sw qr | 27 | 10 | 47 |
| nw qr of sw qr | 27 | 160 | 7.64 |
| n½ sw qr | 23 | 80 | 4.04 |
| n½ of ne qr | 33 | | |
| w½ of nw qr | 34 | 160 | 11,39 |
| sw qr sw qr | do | 40 | 3,58 |
| e½ of nw qr | 33 | | |
| ne qr of ne qr | 34 | 13 | 1.47 |
| e½ of s½ of | | | |
| nw qr ne qr | 34 | 13 | 1.47 |
| s½ ne | do | 80 | 7,77 |
| e½ of s½ of ne | | | |
| qr of ne qr | 34 | 13 | 1.47 |
| s½ of s½ of sw | | | |
| qr of se qr | 34 | 13 | 1.47 |

Town of Eagle Creek.

*Town* 115 *Range* 22

| Des. | Sec. | Acres. | Tax |
|---|---|---|---|
| sw qr ne qr | 3 | | |
| s½ of ne qr | 3 | 80 | 7.86 |
| lot 3 and se | | | |
| qr sw qr | 3 | 104,68 | 8,15 |
| e½ se qr & | | | |
| s½ ne qr | 4 | 160 | 13,28 |
| se qr sw qr | 4 | 40 | 6,10 |
| n w 19 64 100 | | | |
| acres of sw | 5 | 19 4 100 | 3,53 |
| qr of ne qr | | | |
| w 19 64 100 | | | |
| acres of sw | 5 | 19 4 100 | 3,53 |
| qr of ne qr | | | |
| lot no. 2 | 5 | 36,45 | 6,36 |
| e½ of nw qr | 8 | 80 | 13,96 |
| e½ of sw qr | 8 | 80 | 17,41 |
| a strip of land | | | |
| 3 rods wide on | | | |
| e. side of w½ | | | |
| of sw qr | 8 | 3 | 52 |
| lot no. 5 & sw | | | |
| qr of ne qr | 6 | 69,40 | 37,82 |
| a tract of land | | | |
| in the n½ of | | | |
| sw qr of sec. 6 | | | |
| conveyed by | | | |
| H.D.J. Koons | | | |
| to H. H. Wil- | | | |
| liams & recor- | | 3 325 1000 | 922 |
| ded in the offi | | | |
| ce of Reg. of | | | |
| Deeds of Scott | | | |
| Co. in B X C of | | | |
| Deeds page 173 | | | |
| a tract of land | | | |
| in the nw qr | | | |
| of sw qr of | | | |
| sec. 6 conveyed | | | |
| by H. D. J. | | | |
| Koons to J. H | | | |
| Tibbetts as re | | 00 100 | 49 |
| corded in the | | | |
| office of Reg. | | | |
| of Deeds of | | | |
| Scott County | | | |
| in book K of | | | |
| Deeds page 185 | | | |

| Description. | Sec. | Acres. | Am'nt |
|---|---|---|---|
| The w½ of a tract of land in nw qr sw qr of sec 6 conveyed by H.D.J Koons to W. Cresey and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County in book D of Deeds page 59. | | 00 68-100 | 5,40 |
| se qr of ne qr | 7 | 40 | 6,98 |
| n15 acres of nw qr sw qr | 7 | 15 | 2,63 |
| 20 acres s of the n15 a'rs of the nw qr of sw qr | 7 | 20 | 3,51 |
| e hf of nw qr | 8 | 80 | 14,92 |
| w hf of ne qr | 8 | 80 | 15,70 |
| n hf of sw qr | 8 | 80 | 14,14 |
| w hf of se qr | 8 | 80 | 15,70 |
| e hf se qr & se qr ne qr | 8 | 120 | 16,69 |
| sw qr nw qr & e hf nw qr | 9 | 120 | 26,16 |
| w hf of sw qr | 9 | 75 | 11,61 |
| n hf of se qr | 9 | 80 | 9,72 |
| Lot no. 1 | 10 | 63 20-100 | 2,56 |
| sw qr of nw qr | 11 | 40 | 1,38 |
| e hf of se qr | 11 | 80 | 4,36 |
| e hf se qr | 12 | 80 | 3,24 |
| sw qr se qr & se qr sw qr | 12 | 80 | 3,24 |
| sw qr of sw qr | 12 | 40 | 2,18 |
| nw qr ne qr & lot no. 1 | 14 | 102 10-100 | 3,46 |
| ne qr of ne qr | 14 | 40 | 2,18 |
| n hf of ne qr of sw qr | 15 | 20 | 3,30 |
| sw qr of sw qr | 18 | 40 | 5,40 |
| e hf of ne qr | 17 | 80 | 9,82 |
| n hf of nw qr | 18 | 77 12-100 | 8,98 |
| e hf of sw qr | 21 | 80 | 6,28 |
| nw qr of se qr | 21 | 40 | 4,91 |
| sw qr of se qr | 21 | 40 | 4,91 |
| sw qr nw qr&nw qr sw qr | 22 | 80 | 12,96 |
| ne qr | 23 | 160 | 17,28 |
| w hf of nw qr | 24 | 80 | 8,10 |
| e hf of sw qr | 24 | 80 | 9,64 |
| w hf of sw qr | 24 | 80 | 9,64 |
| nw qr ne qr & lot no. 4 | 25 | 95 27-100 | 9,53 |
| lot no. 2 | 26 | 55 90-100 | 4,59 |
| se qr | 27 | 160 | 16,60 |
| un'd hf of se qr of nw qr | 27 | 20 | 2,24 |
| sw qr of sw qr | 27 | 40 | 2,74 |
| nw qr of nw qr | 27 | 40 | 3,24 |
| ne qr | 28 | 160 | 14,13 |
| ne qr of se qr | 30 | 40 | 4,32 |
| e hf of ne qr & lot no. 5 | 30 | 118 40-100 | 14,18 |
| e hf of sw qr | 30 | 80 | 6,11 |
| sw qr of sw qr& lot no. 3 | 30 | 18 30-100 | 5,13 |
| se qr of sw qr | 33 | 40 | 2,74 |
| s½ of se qr of ne qr | 33 | 30 | 1,96 |

*Town* 116 *Range* 22.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| lot no. 2 | 32 | 28 | 3,03 |
| lot no. 1 | 33 | 31 70-100 | 2,97 |
| sw qr of sw qr | 35 | 40 | 3,24 |

TOWN OF GLENDALE.

*Town* 115, *Range* 21.

| Description. | Sec. | Acres. | Am'nt |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lot no. 4 and s½ sw¼ | 7 | 138 | $6,73 |
| lots 5 6 and 7 | 8 | 155 90-100 | 7,94 |
| se qr | 8 | 160 | 7,86 |
| w½ nw¼ & nw¼ of sw¼ | 15 | 120 | 8,19 |
| lots 1 2 3 | 6 | 53 60-100 | 3,66 |
| s½ of sw qr | 18 | 76 53 100 | 3,76 |
| n½ of sw qr | 19 | 76 23-100 | 4,68 |
| n½ of se qr | 21 | 80 | 5,90 |
| n½ sw qr & se qr sw qr | 21 | 120 | 8,19 |
| n½ of nw qr | 21 | 80 | 4,68 |
| e½ nw qr & sw qr nw qr | 28 | 120 | 91 |
| ne qr | 29 | 160 | 9,36 |
| w½ nw qr & w½ sw qr | 29 | 160 | 9,36 |
| e½ nw qr & e½ sw qr | 29 | 160 | 9,84 |
| lot 1 2 3 | 30 | 104 87-100 | 8,55 |
| e½ se qr & sw qr se qr | 31 | 120 | 7,38 |
| sw qr of sw qr | 31 | 36 45-100 | 2,47 |
| ne qr of sw qr | 31 | 40 | 2,55 |
| s½ ne qr 31& w½ nw qr | 32 | 160 | 7,14 |
| nw qr of sw qr | 32 | 40 | 2,46 |
| sw qr of nw qr | 31 | 40 | 2,73 |
| w½ of nw qr of ne qr | 34 | 15 | 55 |
| 5 acres mill lot in sw qr of se qr | 7 | 5 | 19,50 |

TOWN OF HELENA.

*Town* 113 *Range* 23.

| Description. | Sec. | Acres. | Am'nt |
|---|---|---|---|
| se qr of sw qr | 2 | 40 | 1,56 |
| n½ of se qr | 3 | 80 | 2,05 |
| se qr of sw qr | 3 | 40 | 1,62 |
| w½ ne qr e½ nw qr | 4 | 160 06-100 | 8,78 |
| sw qr of sw qr | 4 | 40 | 1,95 |
| sw qr | 9 | 160 | 7,30 |
| se qr nw qr & sw qr ne qr | 9 | 80 | 4,48 |
| ne qr | 11 | 160 | 6,46 |
| That part of sw qr of se qr & lots 3 4 in sec 11 not included in the Townsite of Helena excepting a piece of land conveyed by J.C. Smith to W. Ramsden | | 43 88-100 | 3,18 |
| A tract of land in sec. 11 as conveyed by W. Ramsden. | | 8 36-100 | 39 |
| Lot No. 5 | 11 | 15½ | 1.11 |
| s hf of sw qr | 12 | 80 | 3,51 |
| sw qr | 12 | 160 | 6,29 |
| s hf of s w qr | 14 | 80 | 2,96 |
| e hf ne qr | 14 | 80 | 2,73 |
| nw qr ne qr & n hf sw qr | 14 | 120 | 5,85 |
| sw qr of nw qr | 14 | 40 | 1,95 |
| se qr nw qr & sw qr ne qr | 14 | 80 | 3,32 |
| n hf of sw qr | 14 | 80 | 4,49 |
| e hf of se qr | 15 | 80 | 2,83 |
| e hf of ne qr | 15 | 80 | 3,94 |
| e½ of w hf of ne qr | 15 | 60 | 3,16 |
| e hf nw qr & nw qr nw qr | 19 | 79 42-100 | 5,11 |
| sw qr of nw qr | 19 | 39 67-100 | 2,70 |
| s hf of se qr | 21 | 80 | 4 39 |
| n hf of sw qr | 23 | 80 | 2,87 |
| se qr | 23 | 160 | 5,74 |
| Lots No. 6 7 | 24 | 48 28-100 | 1,79 |
| n hf of nw qr | 25. | 80 | 3,51 |
| n hf of s hf of nw qr | 25 | 40 | 1,17 |
| n hf of ne qr | 25 | 80 | 3,58 |
| s hf of ne qr & nw qr se qr | 25 | 120 | 5,02 |
| ne qr | 26 | 160 | 6,55 |
| n hf of nw qr | 26 | 80 | 3,23 |
| e hf of se qr of nw qr | 26 | 20 | 90 |
| w hf of se qr of nw qr | 26 | 20 | 90 |
| sw qr of nw qr and s hf of sw qr | 26 | 120 | 5,37 |
| n hf of s hf of sw qr | 26 | 60 | 2,69 |
| n½ of s hf of sw qr | 26 | 20 | 90 |
| w hf of ne ¼ | 28 | 80 | 2,87 |
| sw qr | 32 | 160 | 6,24 |
| e hf of ne ¼ | 34 | 80 | 3,12 |
| e hf of ne ¼ of se ¼ | 35 | 20 | 59 |
| w hf of sw ¼ | 31 | 79 94-100 | 3,32 |

TOWN OF LOUISVILLE.

*Town* 115 *Range* 23.

| Description. | Sec. | Acres. | Am'nt |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lot no. 2 | 16 | 60 25-100 | 1,93 |
| se qr of ne qr | 16 | 40 | 2,05 |
| ne qr of se qr | 16 | 40 | 2,58 |
| Lot no. 8 | 17 | 51 70-100 | 3,32 |
| Lots 5 and 6 | 20 | 33 37-100 | 2,13 |
| whf of sw qr a 10 acres on w side of e hf of s west quarter | | 22 90 | 4,84 |
| e hf of sw qr of ne qr | | 22 20 | 1,18 |
| lot no. 6 | | 25 33 60-100 | 1,42 |
| ne qr | | 25 160 | 11,33 |
| lots 6 and 7 | | 30 86 28-100 | 3,22 |
| ne qr of nw qr | | 33 40 | 1,50 |
| e hf of ne qr | | 33 80 | 6,86 |
| w hf of ne qr | | 33 80 | 4,95 |
| w hf of nw qr | | 34 80 | 6,86 |
| s hf of ne qr | | 35 80 | 5,33 |

TOWN OF NEWMARKET.

*Town* 113 *Range* 21.

| Description. | Sec. | Acres. | Am'nt |
|---|---|---|---|
| s hf of sw¼ | 8 | 80 | 4,17 |
| nw¼ of sw ¼ | 17 | 40 | 2,50 |
| w hf of sw¼ of se¼ | 24 | 20 | 88 |
| n hf of se¼ | 26 | 80 | 3.51 |
| ne¼ | 27 | 160 | 7,22 |
| se¼ of nw ¼ | 31 | 40 | 208½ |

TOWN OF SPRING LAKE.

*Town* 114 *Range* 22.

| Description. | Sec. | Acres. | Am'nt |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lot no. 2 and se¼ of nw¼ | 2 | 73 10-00 | 8,12 |
| lot no. 1 | 2 | 48 | 5,20 |
| lot no. 2 | 3 | 56 | 4.01 |
| lot no. 3 | 3 | 41 90-100 | 3,08 |
| sw¼ of ne¼ and lot no. 2 | 5 | 66 90-100 | 4,05 |
| n 24 28-100 ac'rs lot no 4 | | 21 28-100 | 148 |
| ne¼ of ne¼ and e½ of nw ¼ | 6 | 59 17-100 | 3,56 |
| s hf of sw¼ | 6 | 78 78 00 | 5,70 |

| Description. | Sec. | Acres. | Am'nt |
|---|---|---|---|
| sw¼ of ne¼ and lot no 2 | 6 | 92 80-000 | 5,71 |
| nw qr of ne qr and ne qr of nw qr | 7 | 80 | 4,92 |
| s hf of ne qr | 7 | 80 | 4,92 |
| n hf of sw qr | 7 | 79 45-100 | 5,12 |
| s hf of sw qr | 7 | 79 62-100 | 5,12 |
| nw qr of nw qr | 7 | 39 79-100 | 284 |
| lots no. 1 and 2 | 8 | 124 | 10,50 |
| se qr of sw qr | | | |
| sw qr of se qr and lot no. 2 | 10 | 127 | 7,81 |
| nw qr of ne qr and lot no. 6 | 10 | 95 78-100 | 7,35 |
| e hf of nw qr | 12 | 80 | 4,02 |
| w hf of uw qr | 12 | 80 | 4,92 |
| s hf of sw qr | 13 | 80 | 4,74 |
| e hf of ne qr and n hf sw qr ne qr | 13 | 100 | 5,20 |
| s hf of sw qr of sw qr | | | |
| ne qr | 13 | 20 | 100 |
| n hf of sw qr | 13 | 80 | 5,63 |
| e hf of se qr | 14 | 80 | 4,74 |
| s hf of se qr | 15 | 80 | 5,60 |
| nw qr | 19 | 159 60-100 | 10,66 |
| uw qr | 21 | 160 | 8,60 |
| w hf of sw qr | 21 | 80 | 4,74 |
| sw qr of sw qr and w hf se qr of sw qr | 22 | 60 | 3,08 |
| n hf of se qr | 23 | 80 | 3,80 |
| uw qr | 23 | 160 | 9,48 |
| n hf of sw qr and lot no. 3 | 24 | 147 70-100 | 8,12 |
| se qr | 26 | 160 | 7,60 |
| s hf of uw qr | 26 | 80 | 4,74 |
| s hf of sw qr | 26